

一九三四年八月七日

東文鐵道本社 御中

Doc 33320-A
 悪意ヲ持ツ行爲ノ結果最近ニ於テ頻繁シタル列車暴
 ト又列車運轉、從業員ノ生命一般旅客及商業用貨物
 ノ安全確保ニ關聯シテ東部線ニ生ジタ事態トハ全フ
 レテ余ガ行シタ本社宛一九三三年五月六日附報告並
 各局バノ事件ニシスル報告ヲ追加トシテ茲ニ東部線
 ノ保安状態ニ對シ本社ノ督別ナル注意ヲ喚起スル已
 ムナキニ至ラジメタモノノアル。

一九三四年一月一日乃至八月六日間ニ、左表ニテ明
 ナル様ニ衝突隊不在ノ關係上惡意犯事ニ付シテ次ノ出
 來等が發生シテ后ルノアル。

事故名稱

事故回數

惡意犯ノ鐵路取締ノ結果	一六
發生シタ列車暴	
鐵路取締	四一
暴及宿舎ニ對スル武裝暴	九一
拉	一六
右ノ鐵道從業員	八三
掠奪	四二
商業取締	一九
電信電話線取締	一八

殺 害

四六

右ノ中鐵道從業員

九

負傷

一〇二

鐵道建設物ニ對スル放火

二二

事故ノ總數カラ見テ最近ニ至リ惡意ヲモツタ行爲が
急激ニ増加シタ事ニ對シ特ニ注意ヲ喚起スルモノテ
アルトイユノハ六月十七日ヨリ八月六日迄ニ發生シ
タ事故タケテモ次ノ通りアル。

惡意ノ線路毀損ニヨル列車顛覆

一二

駕及宿舎ニ對スル武裝襲撃

四三

線路毀損

二八

拉殺

七二

殺害

二二

負傷

二四

掠奪

一四

電信電話毀損

一四

橋梁及設備毀損

九

鐵道建築物ニ對スル放火

二

七月二十八日發生ノ第三旅客列車顛覆ニツキ特ニ述
ベナウ、コノ顛覆ニ除シテ機関車ハ脱線シ、手荷物
郵便車ハ破壊シ、舊備車、二等車四輛ハ多大ノ損害
ヲ蒙ツタ。

コノ顛覆ノ際鐵道從業員即チ機関士、ソノ助手、火

1934-1

夫、手荷物車掌ガ、又警備隊カラハ三名ノ警備隊員
將又個人乗客テハ二名ガ夫々重傷ヲ負ッタ。

八月ニ入ツテ僅々六日ノ間ニ銃聲、強盜、殺害、傷
害、拉致ヲ伴ツタ顛覆事件ガ三回、又「レール」ガ
駕損サレタガ僅ニ鐵道從業員ノ手柄ニ依リテ未然ニ
顛覆ヲ防止シタコトガ一回アツタ。

本年ニ於ケル列車顛覆ノ結果トシテ破損セラレ及著
シク駕損セラレタルモノハ機関車二十一輒、及車輛
二百七仙、外ニ鐵道ノ蒙ツタ物質的ナ損害ハ、計算
未完成アルガ、輪轂材料テ損失三十萬「ル」ノ上
以上アリ、又他ノ各部併セテ十萬「ル」ノ損
失ヲ受ケテ居ル。ソシテ右ニハ數十萬「ル」ノ損
ニ達スル營業上ノ損失ハコレニ入ツテ居ナイノテア
ル。

以上金錢的損害以外ニ鐵道トシテハ從業員ノ損失ヲ
シテ居ル、即コノ期間中ニ顛覆ニヨリテ被害シタ從
業員其数百二十名ヲ超ヘ、勤務ヲ離レタ日數ハ一千
五百日以上、治癒費ハ一萬「ル」ヲ超ヘテ居
ル、尙顛覆及鉄擊ニヨリ鐵道從業員ノ蒙リタル負傷
及失患ハ頗ル重篤テアツテ、ソノ治癒ハ一年若ハ一
年以上繼續サレテ居リ、顛覆ニ伴フ被害從業員ハ殆
んど全ク労働能力ヲ失ヒテ不具者ト化シシテ鐵道
ハ彼等ノ生活費ヲ負擔セザルヲ得ナイノアル。

第二、鐵道管理局トシテハ東部線ニ於ケル極メ
テ危険ナル状態ヲ考慮ニ入レ、同線警備ノ強化ニ關
シテ總本部ニ依頼スルノ外、自ラトシテモ列車運轉
安全確保ノタメ次ノ社策ヲ實施シタ。

- A、列車運轉ハ旅客貨物兩列車共壹回運轉ニ變更
- B、旅客列車ノ運行前ニ警防偵察列車ノ運行
- C、「イミヤンボーミーリン」同旅客列車及荷物
列車ノ時速ヲ二十キ以下ニ減退
- D、相次ク旅客列車ト貨物列車集団旅行ヲ定ムルコ
ト

E、装甲半車ヲ連結シテ旅客列車ノ警備ヲ強化ス。

又、追加的ニ線路巡廻夫ヲ任命シテ線路警備ヲ強化
以上ノ追加的指揮ハ鐵道ニ對シテ數十萬ルノル
ドイフ強大ナル文出ヲ生ゼシメタ、何トナレバ偵察
列車ヲ追加シタ丈ケテモ十七萬ルノルハノ文出
フ要シタカラズアル。

然シ東部線ニ於ケル惡意的襲撃ガ増加シタタメ、前述
ノ鐵道管理局ノ對策モ豫期ノ結果ニ到達セズ、不
充分テアツタ、何トナレバ鐵道管理局ヨリ追日總本
部ヘ申出テタルニ不拘主要對策タル總本部ノ警備隊
ニヨル鐵道警備策ナルモノガ實行セラレナイカラテ
アル。ソノコトハ前表ニ引用シテアル事故數ニヨリ
テ現ニ證明セラレテ居ルノアル。

總本部ノ東部線警備ニ對スル態度ハ次ノヤウナ總本部ヨリ數回ノ回答ニヨリテ示サレテ居ル。

(一)總本部發信、一九三四年五月十九日附第五百十九號、日ク

「總本部ハ今日匪賊ヲ鐵道線ヨリ帰格ニ清掃センガタメ、東部線ノ貨物列車ニ同乗スル警備ヲ解キソノ解除兵力各駆ニ配置シ、コレフシテ匪賊監視及匪賊ノ警戒ノ任ニ當ラシムルコトニ決定シタ。コレニヨリテ鐵道線ノ保安ハ總持サレ、匪賊四ハ全滅シ得ルノアル。」

(二)總本部發信、一九三四年七月十九日附第五六號、日ク」

「惡意ヲ有スル不明ナル人々ニヨル「チクロ」ワヤニ支線ノ三十糠ノ地點ニ於ケル角材放火事件ニ關スル責備第一〇二二號ニ對スル回答トシテ總本部ハ左記通知スル。

鐵道管理局が「チクロ」ワヤニ支線警備隊持費ヲ數ヶ月間支出シナカツタタメコノ旨懇願ハ撤去セラレタノアル、コノコトニツイテハ既ニ總本部ヨリ書面ヲ以テ鐵道監理局ヘ通知シテアルノテアル、總本部ハ「チクロ」ワヤニ支線警備隊ガ撤去サレテ以來、右支線ニ於テ發生シ得ベキ總テノ損傷ノ事件ニ對シテハ何等ノ責任ヲ負ハザル旨茲

ニ通知スルモノテアル。」

（三）總本部發信、一九三四年六月二十五日附第二五六七號、日ク

「軍人ニ依ル貨物列車警備ノ負擔問題ニ關聯シテ總本部ハ鐵道管理局ニ對シ再三前記軍人ニ對スル補助金文給方ニツイテソノ申出ヲナシタ時ニ鐵道管理局ハ種々ナル口實ヲ認ケテ右申出ヲ回避シテ店ツタ、コレガ即テ貨物列車ヨリ軍人警備隊ヲ撤去シタ理由トナツタノテアル。コレト共ニ鐵道管理局ハコノ問題ニ對スル自分ノ意旨ヲ故意ニ忘レテ鐵道ノ蒙ツタ損害全部ヲ總本部ニ負ハスル考テアルト報告シテ后ルカ總本部ハソノコトガ全然許サノイモノテアルト考ヘテ后ルノテアル。」

（四）總本部發信、一九三四年六月二十二日附第一五五〇號、コレニヨリテ總本部ハ通知シテ日ク

「總本部トシテハ「カサンツエヴォー」待避場ニ對スル大規模ナ匪賊團ノ襲擊ハ有リ得ルト思ヘナヘ何故ケラバ本報ニ於テ我部隊ハ現時對匪賊工作實施中テアツテ、小規模ナ、三名乃至五名ヨリ成ル匪賊ノ襲擊ハ可能テアルトシテモ、コレハ彼地ノ鐵道警察ニヨリテ擊退可能ノモノアル。」

前記總本部ヨリ書簡ヨリノ抜萃ハ總本部ガ鐵道警備ニ對シテ拂ハルル注意ノ不十分ナルコトヲ示シテ后

1934-4
Dec 23

ル。鐵道管理局ハ住宅給與、燃料、燈火及輸送ノ提供
方ニ臨スル督撫軍艦本部ノ艦テノ要求ニ對シ好意ヲ
示シテ居ルノテアリ、又督撫軍艦本部側ノ輸送ニ伴
フ支出超過ハ本年六ヶ月分ニ對スル鐵道管理局計畫
ノ豫算ニ比シテ十二萬八千五十一「ル」フルニ達
シテ居ル始末テアリ又若シ夫レ督撫軍側ニ提供シタ
ル三援甲列車ノ維持及運行ニ伴フ鐵道側ノ支出ヲ考
慮スルナラバ督撫軍本部ノ本軍ニ於ケル支出ハ鐵道
本社ガ承認シテ居ル一九三三年度ノ豫算計上額ヲモ
遂ニ上廻ツテ居ルノテアル。從ツテ總本部ハソノ負
擔スル鐵道督撫上ノ使命ノ遂行ガ十分出來ル告テア
ル。

以上鐵道本社ノタメニ報告スルト共ニ列車運行ノ安
全、鐵道設備ノ保存及從業員ノ生命ニ重大ナル狀態
及現實ノ脅威ノ有スル點並督撫ナキタメ鐵道ノ蒙ル
損害ノ莫大ナル點ヲ考慮シテ余ハ東部鐵道上ノ安
全並鐵道ノ設備及財産ヤ從業員ノ生命ノ保持ヲ保障
シ得ルヤウナル督撫方法ヲ打建テルタメ鐵道本社ガ
現實ナル損害ヲ避ゼラレシコトヲ願フノ光榮ヲ有ス
ルモノテアル。

鐵道管理局長「ユート、ルイヴィ」

本篇ハ在「スクワード中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管
中ナル督撫原本ニヨリア作成シタルモノアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歷史記錄部長
（「ヴエ・イスト・ミン」）
「ヴエ・イスト・ミン」（署名）
（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc 3334-A

證 明 書

余極東軍事裁判所「ソヴェト」檢察部記錄室長「エ
ヌ・バゼンコ」少佐ハ茲ニ一九三四年八月七日附
東文鐵道本社ニ對スル管理局長ノ報告ト名ヅケラ
レタル晉級ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在
「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部長ヨリ受領シタ
ルモノナル事ヲ證明ス。

晉級ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部
ニ保管中ナリ。

一九四七年十一月十四日

「ソ」聯檢察部記錄室長
(國軍少佐「バゼンコ」)

August 7, 1934

To the Board of Directors of
the Chinese Eastern Railway

The railway accidents which have become frequent due to the malicious actions and the situation created on the Chinese Eastern Railway with regard to securing the safety of train movements, life of employees, private passengers and commercial goods in addition to my personal report to the Board of Directors, the report of May 6, 1933 and the reports about each separate accident compel me to draw the attention of the Board of Directors to the situation concerning the protection of the above-mentioned railway.

During the period from January 1 to August 6, 1934, as it is shown in the attached table due to the malicious attacks and the absence of the protection the following accidents took place:

Description of accidents.	Number of accidents.
Railway accidents due to the disjoining of the track by the malefactors	16
Damage to the track	41
Armed attacks on railway stations and barracks	91
Capture of railway employees	83
Acts of looting	42
Damage to bridges	9
Damage to the telephone and telegraph lines	18
Murders	37
Murders of railway employees	9
Cases of wounding	102
Cases of arson (railway installations)	22

Out of this total number of accidents I draw special attention to the malicious actions which have now greatly increased because only in the period from June 17 to August 6 the following accidents took place:

Railway accidents due to the malicious damage to the track	12
Armed attacks on the railway stations and barracks	73
Damage to the track	28
Cases of kidnapping	72
Murders.	2
Cases of wounding	24
Acts of looting	14
Damage to the telephone and telegraph lines...	14
Damage to bridges and installations	9
Cases of Arson (railway installations).	3

I especially draw the attention to the wreck of the passenger train No. 3 which took place on July 28. During this accident the locomotive rolled down the slope, baggage and mail cars were smashed to pieces and one car with the armed guards, one car of the second class and four cars of the third class were seriously damaged.

As a result of this accident the engine-driver, assistant engine-driver, stoker, baggage clerk, three soldiers of train guard troops and two passengers were heavily wounded.

Only during the first 6 days of August three accidents followed by firing, wounding, looting, murders and kidnappings took place. Besides, in one case the rails were disjoined, and the accident was prevented only thanks to the vigilance of the railway employees.

As a result of the accidents which took place during this year 21 locomotives and 207 cars were either smashed to pieces or seriously damaged and the railway suffered considerable material losses:

Rolling-stock, according to the incomplete computation, over 300,000 roubles, other services over 100,000 roubles, without taking into consideration the exploitation losses amounting to some hundreds of thousands roubles.

Aside from the financial losses the railway suffers losses of personnel. As a result of the railway accidents which took place during this period 120 employees were injured and released of their duties for the total period of 1500 days. The total expenditures for their medical treatment amount to more than 10,000 roubles. Moreover, the wounds and injuries suffered by the railway employees during these accidents and attacks are so serious that about a year is required for their recovery. Besides, the majority of the victims of these accidents almost completely lose their capacity for work, become cripples and the railway has to spend much money to support them.

The Board of Directors, taking into consideration the threatening situation on the Eastern branch of the railway apart from the address to the Headquarters to increase guard units on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway on its own initiative took the following measures to ensure the safety of the train movements.

- a). The movements of passenger and freight trains were scheduled for daytime;
- b). Sending a special scouting train before passenger train;
- c). The reduction of the speed of passenger and freight trains in the section of Imyangpo-Mulin to 20 kms per hours;
- d). The establishment of group movements of passenger and freight trains one after the other;
- e). The strengthening of the protection of the passenger trains by means of attaching to them armoured half carriages;
- f). The strengthening of the protection of the railway by means of appointing additional linemen.

All these additional measures required tremendous expenditures amounting to some hundreds of thousands roubles as the sending of scouting trains alone called for the increase of the expenditures of the railway by 170,000 roubles.

However, due to the increased number of the malicious attacks on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway the above-mentioned measures of the Board of Directors did not lead to the

expected results and are not sufficient due to the fact that in spite of the daily representations of the Board of Directors the Headquarters does not take the measures with regard to the protection of the railway employing guard troops. This fact is shown by the accidents tabulated above.

The following replies of the Headquarters demonstrate its attitude toward the protection of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

1. Letter No. 519 from the Headquarters dated May 19, 1934, which reads: "In order to carry out the complete purge of the railway zone from the Hunghutze the Headquarters now decided to withdraw units guarding freight trains on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to station these troops at railway stations and to use them for watching and annihilating the bands of the Hunghutze and thus to preserve peace and order on the railway and to do away with the bands of the Hunghutze."

2. Letter No. 56 from the Headquarters dated July 19, 1934 which reads: "In reply to your memorandum No. 1022 on the setting fire to the sliding rods of the railway point by unknown malefactors on the 30th kilometer of the Tigravaya railway branch, the Headquarters hereby informs you that due to the fact that during several months funds were provided by the Board of Directors for the maintenance of the guards of the Tigravaya branch these guards were withdrawn and this fact was given in the letter of the Headquarters. The Headquarters hereby advise that from the time of the withdrawal of the guards from the Tigravaya branch it relieves itself of any responsibility for all the accidents which might take place on that branch."

3. Letter No. 2567 from the Headquarters dated June 25, 1934, which reads as follows: "When in connection with the assumption of the protection of freight trains by the military units the Headquarters repeatedly submitted to the Boards of Directors the requests to subsidize these units the Board of Directors always rejected these requests under various pretexts which constituted the grounds for the withdrawal of military guards from the trains. At the same time the Board of Directors purposely disregarding its own attitude towards this matter takes the liberty of warning about its intention of shifting the responsibility for the damage inflicted to the railway to the Headquarters. The Headquarters considers this fact absolutely inadmissible."

4. Letter No. 1550 from the Headquarters dated June 22, 1934, in which the Headquarters informs that ".... it does not consider possible that a large band of the Hunghutze could commit the attack on the Kazantsevo flag station for at present the troops stationed in the railway zone are conducting the anti-Hunghutze campaign. All possible attacks of small groups of the Hunghutze, 3 or 5 men strong can be repulsed by the local railway police."

All above-cited excerpts from the letters of the Headquarters show the insufficient attention paid by the Headquarters to the protection of the railway. While the Board of Directors meets all the requests of the Headquarters of guard units concerning billeting, heating and lighting facilities and transportation in spite of the overexpenditures in connection with the transportation by the Headquarters of the guard troops amounting to 128,051 roubles for the past six months, in comparision with the sum planned by the Board of Directors and if we take into consideration the expenditures of the railway for the maintenance and exploitation of the three armoured trains furnished to the guard troops, the expenditures of the Headquarters of the guard troops for this year considerably exceed the appropriations planned by the Board of Directors for 1933.

Therefore there are all possibilities for carrying out the tasks assigned to the Headquarters with regard to the proper protection of the railway.

Reporting on all said above to the Board of Directors and expecting their decision taking into consideration the grave situation and the real menace to the safety of the train movements and to the railway installations and to the lives of the railway personnel as well as tremendous losses suffered by the railway to the absence of military guards. I hereby request that real measures be taken by the Board of Directors for the establishing of such a system of protection which would guarantee the safety of the exploitation of the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the preservation of the installations and property of the railway as well as of the lives of its personnel.

U. Rudy,
Director of the Railway.

This copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

/signed/ V. Istromin,
Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A report of the Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Board of Directors of the Railway dated August 7, 1934.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Statement made by Karakhan to the Japanese Ambassador Ota
on 16 April 1933.

1. From the very beginning of the Sino-Japanese Incident and the moment the Japanese Army entered the territory of Manchuria the Japanese government directly through the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo and through their Ambassador in Nanking reportedly made assurances to the effect that the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. and in particular those to the Chinese Eastern Railway would not be prejudiced, and that the Japanese command as well as the Japanese officials in Manchuria were given strict instructions not to permit the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese Eastern Railway to be violated. The statements of that kind were made not only at the very beginning of events but throughout these events up to the present time which shows that the Japanese government took the responsibility for every action which could violate the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Government having accepted the assurances of the Japanese government became somewhat less worried, so much the more due to the fact that at the outset of the events the local Japanese authorities showed some desire to avoid anything which could be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. In many cases when serious damage was caused to the Chinese Eastern Railway in connection with the military actions conducted in the railway zone, the Soviet Government, though calling Japan's attention to this fact was ready to take it without much alarm insofar as such damage could have been explained by the war situation.

2. Actions taken by the Manchukuo authorities, by the Japanese councillors in Manchukuo and directly by the local Japanese authorities within last months created a very grave situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway and made the Soviet Government anxious not only about the condition of the railway, the normal functions of which were disturbed, but also because these actions aimed at the aggravation of conditions on the railway including artificial provocation of incidents in connection with certain problems.

3. Basic facts to which the Soviet Government calls the attention of the Japanese Government are as follows:

a) On the 7th of July 1932 the Manchurian authorities captured a transit wharf of the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to the information sent by us on the 8th of July to the Japanese government that seizure was directed by the Japanese nationals employed by Manchukuo. This problem has not been settled up till now due to the fault of the above-mentioned persons and heavy damage was caused to the interests of the U.S.S.R. thereby.

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1. From the very beginning of the Sino-Japanese Incident and the moment the Japanese Army entered the territory of Manchuria the Japanese government directly through the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo and through their Ambassador in Moscow reportedly made assurances to the effect that the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. and in particular those to the Chinese Eastern Railway would not be prejudiced, and that the Japanese command as well as the Japanese officials in Manchuria were given strict instructions not to permit the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. on the Chinese Eastern Railway to be violated. The statements of that kind were made not only at the very beginning of events but throughout these events up to the present time which shows that the Japanese government took the responsibility for every action which could violate the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Government having accepted the assurances of the Japanese government became somewhat less worried, so much the more due to the fact that at the outset of the events the local Japanese authorities showed some desire to avoid anything which could be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the U.S.S.R. In many cases when serious damage was caused to the Chinese Eastern Railway in connection with the military actions conducted in the railway zone, the Soviet Government, though calling Japan's attention to this fact was ready to take it without much alarm insofar as such damage could have been explained by the war situation.

2. Actions taken by the Manchukuo authorities, by the Japanese councillors in Manchukuo and directly by the local Japanese authorities within last months created a very grave situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway and made the Soviet Government anxious not only about the condition of the railway, the normal functions of which were disturbed, but also because those actions aimed at the aggravation of conditions on the railway including artificial provocation of incidents in connection with certain problems.

3. Basic facts to which the Soviet Government calls the attention of the Japanese Government are as follows:

a) On the 7th of July 1932 the Manchurian authorities captured a transit wharf of the Chinese Eastern Railway. According to the information sent by us on the 8th of July to the Japanese government that seizure was directed by the Japanese nationals employed by Manchukuo. This problem has not been settled up till now due to the fault of the above-mentioned persons and heavy damage was caused to the interests of the U.S.S.R. thereby.

Moreover, in spite of the promise given by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be instrumental in the speedy settlement of the issue, the Japanese military officials occupied the office of the transit wharf on the 11th of April, hoisted the Japanese flag on the roof of the building and mounted Japanese guards. If up till now the authorities of Manchukuo have been committing an unlawful act and the Japanese government took part in the settlement of the issue arising out of it, now the Japanese authorities themselves decided to capture "that" which has been and still is the subject of the negotiations.

The Soviet Government cannot but make protest against these actions which obviously violate the above-mentioned assurances of the Japanese Government.

b) The Soviet Government permitted the transportation of the Japanese forces by the Chinese Eastern Railway at the request of the Japanese Government. It is needless to prove that the Soviet Government and the Chinese Eastern Railway have regarded and regard these transports from a purely commercial point of view and believe that they should be duly paid for.

Meanwhile the negotiations with regard to this matter conducted between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Japanese military authorities are systematically protracted and there is already a great indebtedness which aggravates the financial position of the railway suffering already from great reduction of commercial transportation which was a result of the military operations conducted in Manchuria.

c) The Soviet Government is especially anxious about the last events which took place in Manchuria in the course of which the police authorities committed several acts of violence for the express purpose of disrupting the normal functions of the Chinese Eastern Railway and causing heavy damage to the interests of the U.S.S.R. These acts were committed at the direct demand of the Japanese officials of Manchukuo and with their participation. These actions resulted in the disjunction of tracks between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Zabaikal Railway by way of driving spikes into railway points in order to hamper the European-Asiatic means of communication which would disrupt communications between the Chinese Eastern Railway and Soviet railways; these actions resulted also in the seizure of transit goods belonging to the U.S.S.R. which meant gross violation of the rights of the Soviet Union to the transit at the Chinese Eastern Railway.

d) The Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway is at present completely disorganized as a result of systematic attacks of robbers on trains and railway constructions, engineering deliberate railway accidents, attacks, lootings, murders and kidnapping of Soviet citizens employed by the Chinese Eastern Railway. Asking for permission to transport the

the Japanese troops to the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Japanese Government assured the Soviet Government that their aim was to restore peace and to maintain it. Meanwhile, from the point of view of order and security the situation on the railway in the worse time was never so grave as it is at present.

e) The authorities of Manchoukuo and the Japanese authorities in Manchuria absolutely artificially raised and lately highlighted the issue with regard to the engines and cars on the Soviet territory, because they could not but know that the Soviet authorities are above any reproach as to these two problems.

The engines in question belong to the Soviet Government and they never were in the possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the U.S.S.R. property, nor Manchoukuo, to say nothing of the Japanese, have right to make any claim as to these engines. As to the cars, the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Soviet railways always exchanged cars and there is no wonder that certain number of the cars of the Chinese Eastern Railway are on the Soviet territory because the same number or even more -- at present over 2000 cars belonging to the Soviet railways are exploited by the Chinese Eastern Railway.

When the return of cars from the Soviet territory to the Chinese Eastern Railway was sometime delayed, it happened as a result of military actions going on between Chinese units and Japanese-Manchurian army which during many months stopped the traffic on the Chinese Eastern Railway from both Eastern and Western ends.

f) Mass arrests of Soviet citizens, many of whom are kept more than a year without being tried under extremely difficult conditions and are subjected to tortures inflicted directly by the Japanese gendarmes and the Japanese nationals employed by Manchoukuo.

4. All the above-stated facts which do not exhaust all the cases of the violation of interests of the U.S.S.R. make the Soviet Government remind the Japanese Government of their assurances made to the effect that the interests of the Soviet Union would not be prejudiced and to insist on taking effective measures that can actually protect the rights and interests of the Soviet Union from any infringements and violation.

The above copy is correct.

September 27, 1947

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow
(Istomin)

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document Room of the Soviet Division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

The Statement made by Karakhan to the Japanese Ambassador Ota on 16 April 1933
was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko,
Chief of the Document Room
of the Soviet Division
of the I.P.S.

一九三三年四月十六日「カラハン」ヨリ大田日本
大使ニ謝シテナシタル申出

ベ日支紛争ガ丁度發生シテ日本軍ガ満洲領域ニ進
入シテ以來、日本政府ハ在「モスクワ」日本大
使館ヲ讐テ、又直接在東京ソ連大使ニ對シテ、
ソ連ノ駁中東支鐵道ニ於ケル匪寇ニ對シテハ損害
ヲ與フルコトナカルベオ旨並日本宣モ在満日
本宣モ東支鐵道ニ於ケルソ連ノ匪寇ニ對シテ
損害ヲ加ヘザルベオ旨ノ該館ヲ受ケ居ル旨一再
ナラズ保證ヲ與ヘテ居ルノテアル。斯議ノ言調
ハ事變ノ最初ニ於テノミナラズコレ等事變ノア
リタル間違近ニ至ル运行ハレテ居タノテアリ、
コレニヨリテ見レバ、日本政府ハソ連ノ匪寇ヲ
侵害スルコト認テニ對シテコレガ責任ヲ採ツテ
居ルコトハ明白テアル。

ソ聯政府ハコレ等日本政府ノ保證ヲ受ケテ參少
安心シテ居ツタ、殊ニ事變ノ最初ニ於テハ總テ
ソ連匪寇ニ損害ヲ與ヘ得ルヤワナコトハ避ケル
希望ヲ日本官憲ガ汚シテ居タコトガ本當ニ認メ
ラレタノテアツタ。東支鐵道附近ニ於ケル軍事
行動ニ關聯シテ貳六ナル損害ヲ同鐵道ニ加ヘラ

乙

レタ幾多ノ場合ニ於テ、ソ聯政府ハ右損害ニ對シ日本側ノ注意ヲ喚起シタコトガアツタケレドモ、然シカハ右損害ハ戰爭狀態ノ故ヲ以テ説明サレ得ルモノテアルカラ右ニ對シテハ特ニ不安ヲ持ツコトナクシテコレニ接スルノ態度テアツタノテアル。

ニ最近數ヶ月ニ於ケル滿洲國官憲、在滿洲國日本人顧問及直接地方日本官憲ノ行動ハ東支鐵道上ニ緊迫ナル事ニテ發生シテ居ル、コノ事態ハ、既ニ正常ナル運行妨害サレテ居ル本鐵道ノ狀態ニツイテノミナラズ、コレ等ノ行動が鐵道ノ狀態ヲ尖端化スルノ任ムヲ持ツテ居リ、中ニハ個々ノ問題ニツキ紛争が人為的手段ヲ以テサレテ居ルノテソ聯政府ノ強キ不安ヲ惹起シテ居ルノアル。

ニソ聯政府ガ日本政府ノ注意ヲ喚起スル主ナル事實ハ次ノ如キモノテアル。

(1) 一九三二年七月七日滿洲國官憲ハ東支鐵道ノ貨物積用埠頭ヲ奪取シタ。右奪取ハ七月八日日本政府ニ通報シタル如ク滿洲國ノ職ニ在ル日本臣民ノ直接指導ノ下ニ行ハレタノテアツタ。コノ問題ハ前記ノ人々ノ罪ニヨリ現在迄調整セラレズシテ居リ、コレニヨリテソ側ノ利益ニ重大ナル損害が加ヘラテ居ル。

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加之本問題急速調整上援助ヲ與フベオ旨ノ日本外務省ノ約束ニモ不拘本年四月十一日日本側軍人ハ積替栈橋ノ事務所ヲ占居シ、ソノ建物ノ上ニ日本國旗ヲ掲揚シ、ソシテ日本側番兵ヲ附シタ。從來滿洲國官憲が不均合ナル行動ヲ行ツタ場合ニハコレガ調停ニ日本政府ガ乗り出シテ居タモノテアツタガ、今日テハ交渉ノ目的物テアツタシ又今尙ソウテアル所ノモノヲ日本官憲自身ガ奪取モント決心シテ居ルノテアル。コレ等ノ公然前記日本政府ノ保證ヲ破ル行動ニ對シテソ聯政府ハ抗議セザルヲ得ナイノテアル。

(口)ソ聯政府ハ日本政府ノ願ヒニ從ツテ東支鐵道ニ依リテ日本軍隊ノ輸送ヲ行フコトニ同意ノ與ヘタ。ソ聯政府竝東支鐵道ガ右輸送ニ對シテ専フ純商業的輸送ノ見地ヨリ之ヲ今日迄見テ來タシ又今日左様ニ見テ居リ、右輸送ニ對シテハ何レ料金ノ支拂アルベオモノトナシテ居ルコトハ茲ニ證明スル迄モナイコトテアル。然ル處、本問題ニ關シテ東支鐵道ト日本軍憲ノ間ニ行ヘレツツアル交渉ハ常習的ニ遷延セラレテ既ニ莫大ナル借金トナリ居リ、右ハ滿洲ニ於ケル軍事事變ノ結果生ジタル商業的輸

卷ノ烈シオ滅少ノタメ唯サヘ苦シミツアル
鐵道ノ財政状態ヲ更ニ悪化シテ居ルノテアル。

(八) 満洲ニ於ケル最近ノ事變、即チ滿洲國ノ日系
官吏ノ直接ノ要求ニヨリ及ソノ參加ノ下ニ
察官憲ガ東支鐵道ノ正當ナル作業ヲ破壊シ竝
ソ側利益ニ重大ナル損害ヲ與フルコトヲ直接
目的トスル一連ノ強制的行動ヲ行フニ至ルヤ
右ハ尙ニソ駕政府ノ大ナル不安ヲ惹起シテ居
ルノテアル。コレ等ノ行動ハ東支鐵道トソ聯
各鐵道間ノ交通ヲ不可能ナラシムル目的ヲ以
テ轉轍器ニ曲釘ヲ打込みコトニヨリ東支鐵道
ト「ザバイカル」鐵道間ノ聯絡ヲ分離スル、
即チ歐亞直通連絡ノタメ困難ヲ生ゼシムルト
ユウ形ニ於テ現ハレ、又ソ側ニ屬スル通過貨
物ヲ奪取シ、依テ以テ東支鐵道ニ依ルソ側ノ
通過權ヲ亂暴ニ侵害スルトユウ形ニ於テ現ハ
レタノテアル。

(二) 列車及鐵道ノ設備ニ對スル強盜ノ定期的襲撃、
害心ヲ持ツ列車頓覆、爆破、強盜行爲殺人、東支
鐵道勤務ノソ聯人ニ對スル犯致ノ結果東支鐵
功ノ東部線ハ現時全然ソノ組織ヲ破壊セラレ
テ居ル。日本政府ハ東支鐵道東部線ニヨル日
本軍隊ノ輸送ヲ許可セんコトヲ願出ルト同

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時ニソ聯政府ニ對シ日本政府ハ秩序ヲ回復スルコトヲソノ目的トシ、ソシテ秩序ヲ維持スル義務ヲ負フト保證言明シタ。然ルニ秩序及安
全ノ見地ヨリ見テ鐵道ニ於ケル事態ハソノ最
悪ノ時代ニ於テスラ現時ノ如キ而ク困難ナコ
トハナカツタノデアル。

(ホ)滿洲國官意及在滿日本官意ハ最近ソ聯領域内ニ存スル機關車及車輛ノ同過ヲ全然人爲的ニ造
り上ダ且コレヲ吹キ上ゲタ、彼等ハ右兩問
題ニツオソ側官意ガ有ユル非難ノ外ニ在ルコ
トヲ知ラヌ咎ハナカツタノデアル。話題トナツ
テ居ル機關車ハソ聯政府ニ屬シテ居リ決シテ
東支鐵道ノ所有物デハナカツタノデアル。ソ
聯ノ所有物デアル所ノ東支鐵道モ滿洲國モ、
况ニヤ日本側モコレ等機關車ニ關シテ何等カ
ノ請求權ヲ有シ得ナイノデアル。直轄ニツイ
テハ東支鐵道トソ側鐵道トノ間ニ常ニ車輛ノ
交換ガ行ハレテ居ツテ一定数ノ東支鐵道車輛
ガソ聯領域内ニ在リ、又同様ノ數ノ、否一層
多數ノ車輛、現在二千輛ヲ超ユルソ聯鐵道ノ
車輛ガ、東支鐵道ノ上ニ存在シニ居ルトユワ
コトハ、敢テ驚クニ足ラヌコトデアル。若シ
ソ側ヨリ東支鐵道ヘノ車輛返還ガ時トシテ遙

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6

延シタルモノ、右ハ支那軍隊ト日滿軍間ノ軍事行動ノ結果東支鐵道ヲ東西兩端ヨリ數多ノ月ニ亘リ閉鎖シタコトカラ發生シタコトデアル。

(ヘ)ソ聯人民ノ集團的拘禁、コレ等人民ノ中或ル者ハ一年以上裁判ナク未聞ノ困難ナル狀態ノ下ニ拘禁セラレテ居リソシテ日本憲兵及滿洲國ノ職ニ在ル日本臣氏ノ直接參加ノ下ニ行ハルル苛責及拷問ニ附セラレテ居ルノデアル。

四コレ等總テノ事實ハ、未ダソ尙利益侵害ノ全部ヲ含ムモノデハナイケレドモ、コレニヨリソ聯政府トシテハ日本政府ニ對シソノ與ヘタ、ソ側利益ニハ損害ヲ加ヘザルベシタル保證聲明ニツイテ注意ヲ喚起スルト共ニソヴィエト聯邦ノ福音ヲ有ユル侵害ヨリ眞ニ守リ得ル效果的ナ措置ヲ採ラル様主張セザルヲナイモノデアル。

右相違ナシ。

中央國立歷史記錄部長「イストミン」(署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

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證　明　書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍
少佐「エス・ア・バヤンコ」ハ茲ニ一九三三年四
月十六日「カテハン」ガ大田日本大使ニ對シテナ
シタル言明ト名ヅケラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余
ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國
立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證
明スル。

右書類原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録
部ニ保管中テアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長

（陸軍少佐「バヤンコ」）

「バヤンコ」（署名）

一九四七年十一月十四日

August 21, 1934
011/27

To Mr. Shi Lui-ben, Special Agent
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
in North Manchuria

Mr. Special Agent,

In spite of repeated declarations and protests made by our consulate-general against continual arrests and acts of violence committed against Soviet citizens by various Manchurian police authorities, within few last days a number of arrests of Soviet citizens again took place on the Eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway and in Kharbin.

The list of 38 imprisoned Soviet citizens is attached hereto. The police authorities who made these arrests not only considered it unnecessary to notify the Soviet consulates as to the cause of those arrests, but even did not inform about their occurrence. The arrests are being made without proper warrants being produced and are accompanied by searches in offices and private residences of the imprisoned citizens the reasons not being explained. At the same time the acts of violence against the prisoners are still being perpetrated. Some of the prisoners are being subjected to beatings by the police officials.

Soviet citizens are still being unlawfully deported from the Manchurian to the Soviet territory without the consulate-general being notified.

Emphatically protesting against all these acts of the Manchurian police authorities I insist that you, Mr. Special Agent, take effective measures for the speediest release of the imprisoned Soviet citizens and provide for them during the period of imprisonment the necessary human treatment (regular bringing of food parcels, visits of relatives, having fresh air, etc.)

I also expect you to inform me as soon as possible about the causes of arrest of 38 Soviet citizens, whose names are indicated in the list attached hereto.

In addition to this I consider it necessary to notify you that all the above-mentioned unlawful acts committed against the Soviet citizens by the Manchurian authorities were brought to the knowledge of the Soviet government by me, and

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I reserve the right to return to this question later. Awaiting
your reply I assure you Mr. Special Agent of my profound respect.

(N. Raivid)

The copy is taken from the original document which is in
the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow

September 27, 1947.

(Istomin)

List of the Soviet citizens arrested by the police authorities, from the 13th up to the 21st of August 1934.

1. Nikoleev	Superintendent of the 9th section, track service.
2. Kollodiy	Superintendent of the 11th section, track service.
3. Zlotnikov	Inspector of the 25th workers settlement, telegraph service.
4. Pyatih	Imyanpo station-master.
5. Paul	Madasoshi station-master.
6. Kraev	Hailin station-master.
7. Kudienko	Superintendent of the 3rd section, telegraph service.
8. Yurenko	Telegraph operator, Pogranichnaya station.
9. Kirikov	Telephone operator, Imyanpo station.
10. Panochkin	Foreman, telegraph service, Hendachetzi St.
11. Milguy	Acting senior telegraph operator, Mulin St.
12. Lebedev	Acting clerk of the 10th section, track service.
13. Nazamchuk	Telegraph operator, Pogranichnaya station.
14. Pionzin	Weigher, Imyanpo station.
15. Silverstov	Assistant station-master, Pogranichnaya St.
16. Kalmikov	Pogranichnaya station-master.
17. Fedchenko	Railroad technician, Daimagou Station.
18. Kovalsky	Repair worker, Daimagou station.
19. Ovchinnikov	Track watchmen of Hailin station.
20. Sokolov	Cashier of commercial agency Sochintzi.
21. Mikhailov	Taipinlin station-master.
22. Ostenin	Superintendent of freight section, exploitation service.

23. Cherniy	Assistant station-master, Pogranichnaya St.
24. Melnic V.P.	Controller of the 9th section, track service, Harbin.
25. Pestova O.B.	Clerk, Kharbin round-house.
26. Pereligina E.F.	Assistant secretary of the inspection board of the Chinese Eastern Railway
27. Pereligin A.F.	Inspector of the land division of the Board of Chinese Eastern Railway.
28. Puchkov I.E.	Employee of commercial division of the Chinese Eastern Railway.
29. Mordvinova V.S.	Employee of material warehouse.
30. Bonderenko A.S.	Attendant, 2nd school.
31. Ezhov V.I.	Clerk, commercial service.
32. Kalashnikova M.N.	Same as above.
33. Glushkov A.S.	Book-keeper of the 4th division of DNP
34. Lobandkov B.	Laboratory assistant, Polytechnical institute.
35. Belyaev L.	Clerk, traction service.
36. Jusupov G.T.	Chief building custodian of the city section, track service.
37. Vench	Book-keeper, maintenance and supply service.
38. Vovk	Employee service of general affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947.

/ Istomin /

CERTIFICATE

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bezənko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A letter of the Chief of the Consulate-

General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin of August 21, 1934

No. 011-27 addressed to the Special Agent of the

Ministry of Foreign Ministry in North Manchuria

and a list of 38 Soviet citizens arrested by the

police authorities from the 13th up to the 21st of

August 1934 attached to the above letter

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bezənko,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet Division
of the I.P.S.

五

一九三四年八月二十一日

昭二二ノ二七

駐北滿外交部參謀交涉員施慶雲

特派交涉員處

滿洲國國務院官廳ノソム人ニ該ヲテ施エズ行フ拘
禁及奉行ニ關シ一時ナラズ貴官ニ申出テ又は價
値ヨリ元氣セルニモ不詞、並近試日ノ間ニ又々東
支鐵道本部銀及「ハルビン」ニ於テツ尋人ニ試ス
ル一途ノ拘禁方行ハレタ。拘禁サレタルソム人三
十名ノ人名表ヲ竝ニ添附スル。同記拘禁ヲ行ツタ
國務院官廳ハコレ等拘禁ノ理由ヲソニ該價値館ニ通知
スル事ヲ必長トシヘザルノミナラズ拘禁ノ事由ニ
ツイテノ通知サヘシナシタ。拘禁ハ正當ナル事
類ノ指示ヲクシテ行ハレ且ソノ理由ヲ説明スル事
ナク被拘禁者ノ城西上ノ尋訪室及住宅ニ誠シテ家
宅搜查ヲ併セ行ツテ后ルノアフル。

コレト並シテ被拘禁者ニ誠ハル奉行モ假行セラレ
右ノ中國名ノ者ハ國務院官員ヨリ假行セラレテ后ル、
又何等處事館ニ叶音サレルコトヲクシテソノ個人
ニ試スル滿洲國領事ヨリソ領ニ向クテ不送達證方
便行セラレツツアフル。

本官ハ滿洲國國務院官廳ヲコレ等處テノ行動ニ誠シ

2

眞子坑頭ヲ申出ヅルト共ニ既ニ拘禁セラレテ后ル
ツ島人民ヲ愈縛シ放シ且ツ彼等ノタメ拘禁期間中
必娶ナル人道的條件へ定期的送入、血族トノ區會
散歩等一ヲ與ヘルタメ有私ナル清世ヲ貴特別交渉
員方體セラレシ事ヲ主張スルセノテアル。本官ハ
既ニ別添人名表ニ掲タル三十八名ノソ島人ノ拘禁
事由ニ付至急通報サレシコトヲ御待スルセノテア
ル。

尙右下共ニ附記ツ島人民ニ試スル洲洲口宣意、
不法行為ノ全部ニツキテハ本官ヨリソ島政府ニ
報告済ニシテ本官ハ特示嘱オテ本國にニ言及スル
アヒ洞ヲ保有スル旨貴官ニ通報スルヲ必要ト思考
スルモノアル。貴官御待考々本官ハ貴特機交渉
員ニ向ヒテ該ニ誠意ヲ表スルモノアル。

「ニス、ライウイド」
本篇ハ在「モスクワ」市中大口立區見記係部長
中ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノアル。

在「モスクワ」市中大口立區見記係部長

「ツエ、イストミン」

「ツエ、イストミン」署名

一九四七年九月二十七日

(官印)

Doc.3334-C

篇

一九三四年八月十三日乃至二十一日警察官憲拘禁

ソ聯人人名表

一 フニコラエフ

緑島部第九區長

二 フコルロージイ

緑島部第十一區長

三 フスロトニコフ

電信部第二十五區監係

四 フビヤツイフ

「イミヤンボ」島長

五 フバウーリ

「ヌダオシ」島長

六 フクラーテエフ

海林島長

七 フクジエンコ

電信部第三區長

八 フユレジコ

「ボグラニテナヤ」島電信士

九 フキリコフ

「イミヤンボ」島電信士

一〇 フバノチキン

「ハンダオヘイ」島電信部

一一 フシリグイ

「ムーリン」島上級電信士代

一二 フレーベジエフ

緑島部第十區文書係代理

一二 フナザムチューク

「ボグラニテナヤ」島電信士

一四 フビオシジン

「イミヤンボ」島計量係

一五 フシリウエルストフ

「ボグラニテナヤ」島助役

一六 フカルムイコフ

「ボグラニテナヤ」島長

一七 フエツテエンコ

「ダイヌゴウ」島道築工

一八 フコワリスキー

「タイマゴウ」島修理工

一九 フアフテンニコフ

海林島派出所人

ノルマニ
ノルマニ

モニコロフ	「ソコロフ」	金錢出納係	「ソチソツイ」商業代理部
ミハイロフ	「ミハイロフ」	「タイビンリン」	長
オスターニン	「オスターニン」	營業部貨物課長	
チヨルヌイ	「チヨルヌイ」	「ボグラニテナヤ」	營業部
トリニク、ウエ、ベ	「トリニク、ウエ、ベ」	「ハルビン」	九班人等係
ベストワ、オ、ウエ	「ベストワ、オ、ウエ」	「ハビン」機器課事務員	
ベレハイギナ、エ、エフ	「ベレハイギナ、エ、エフ」	代理文書監査委員會文書係	
ベレハイギン、ア、エフ	「ベレハイギン、ア、エフ」	銀文道監理局土地監視	
ブチコフ、イ、エ	「ブチコフ、イ、エ」	東文道商業部勘務員	
モルトビトノワ、ウエ、エス	「モルトビトノワ、ウエ、エス」	材料部勘務員(女)	
ボンダレシコ、ア、エニ	「ボンダレシコ、ア、エニ」	第二學校庶務係(女)	
エショフ、ウエ、ゲ	「エショフ、ウエ、ゲ」	商業部等務員	
カラージニコワ、エム、エン	「カラージニコワ、エム、エン」	「	(女)
グルシコフ、ア、エス	「グルシコフ、ア、エス」	「テ、エス、ベ」第四部計算	
ロバノク、ヴエ	「ロバノク、ヴエ」	工業大學實驗手	
ベリヤレフ、エハ	「ベリヤレフ、エハ」	銀臨部事務員	
ユスボフ、ゲイ	「ユスボフ、ゲイ」	銀臨都市街區運物上級監視係	
ツエント	「ツエント」	材料部計算係	
ツオフク	「ツオフク」	東文道總務部勘資	
ハ在モスクワ	「モスクワ」	市中央國立歷史記錄部保管	

Doc. 334-6

ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノナル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央國立歴史記錄部長（「ヴエ、イストミン」）

「ヴエ、イストミン」（署名）

官印

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc 3334-6

Cert.

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯監察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ「ハルビン」ソ聯總領事館事務代理後北滿外交部特派交渉員宛一九三四年八月二十一日附號〇一一／二七號電信、一九三四年八月十三日乃至二十一日監察官意拘禁ソ聯人三十八名人名表添附ト頬サレタル監額ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

監額原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中アル。

ソ聯監察部記録室長（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

一九四七年十一月十四日

Drc 3334-D

篇

九月五日、第〇一一／三一號

在北滿洲外務特別交渉員

施履本段

特別交渉員段

八月二十一日附（三十八名）及八月二十八日附（二十二名）指信添附ノ被拘禁ソ遠人民人名表追加トシテ松ニ警察及憲兵官憲ニヨリテ拘禁セラレタルソ遠人民ノ第三人名表ヲ添附スルノ光榮ヲ有スル。

本官ハ貴特別交渉員ニ猶シ茲ニ敬意ヲ表スルモノアル。

在「ハルビン」ソ遠総領事館事務代理

（エヌ・ライハイド）

本篇ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記念館ニ係管中ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記念館館長

（ヴエイストミン）

イストミン（墨名）

一九四七年九月二十七日（官印）

2.

一九三四年九月四日迄ニ拘禁セラレタル
ソ連人民犯人名表

一 グリゴリエフ、エーフ、	東文理工農学校監督係
一 スネシコ、エス、	「ハンダオヘツイ」駕車掌
一 ベルノーロ	「ザグラニチナヤ」駕助監査
一 バラモーノワ	運輸部運輸監査官入 「ザグラニチナヤ」駕
一 ジギモンド、ベ、	「ザグラニチナヤ」駕車掌
一 クジミスイフ、エス、エス、	「イミヤンガ」駕馬車係
一 センコ、ヴエ、ベ、	「ザグラニチナヤ」駕馬車係
一 ベバチコフ、イ、エス、	「ザグラニチナヤ」駕馬車係
一 カジエルベコワ、ア、ゲ、	「ザグラニチナヤ」機関車配達手(女)
一 リジエレツオフ	「ザグラニチナヤ」機関車係助手
一 ブルシコフ	「ザグラニチナヤ」機関車係代理
一 リジクリン	營業部技術科監査課長
一 マルシェワ	「ハンダオヘツイ」肥料部監査 臨時代理ノ妻
一 サンツエウイチ	鐵成部列車檢査役
一 ベルイギナ	診療所見習生(女)
一 バオセフチコ	鐵路部第十區道臨工

Duc 3334-D

Doc 3334-1

證 明 書

余、蘇東國際軍事裁判所ソ連檢察部記錄室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ、「在「ハルビン」ソ連總領事館事務代理官」駐北滿外交部特派交涉員宛、一九三四年九月五日附第〇一一／三一號、一九三四年九月四日迄ニ拘禁サレタルソ連人十六名追加人名表附屬」

ト題スル證書ノ別添寫ハ、余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

證書原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部ニ保管中テアル。

ソ連檢察部記錄室長

（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

一九四七年十一月十四日

September 5

No. 011/31

To the Special Agent of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
in North Manchuria.

Mr. Shi Lui-ben

Mr. Special Agent,

In addition to the lists of arrested Soviet citizens, which were attached to my letters of August 23 (concerning 38 persons) and of August 28 (concerning 22 persons) I have the honour of enclosing herewith the third list of Soviet citizens arrested by the police and gendarmerie authorities.

I assure you Mr. Special Agent of my profound respect.

Chief of consulate - general of the
U.S.S.R. in Kharbin

(N. Reivid)

The copy is taken from the original document which is
in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in
Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947

(Istomin)

The additional list of the Soviet citizens arrested
as of September 4, 1934.

1. Grigoryev R. A. -- Attendant technical School,
of the Chinese Eastern Railway
2. Snezhko S. -- Conductor of the Khandakhetzi
Station.
3. Perunova -- Assistant surgeon's wife,
Pogranichnaya Station.

4. Paramanova	-- Watchman of the Section of the traction service, Pogranichnaya Station.
5. Zhigimond P.	-- Conductor, Pogranichnaya Station.
6. Kuzminikh N. N.	-- Chief breakman, Imyanpo
7. Nosenko V. P.	-- Locksmith, Pogranichnaya roundhouse.
8. Petyukov I. N.	-- Roofer. Pogranichnaya roundhouse.
9. Scherbakova A. G.	-- Messenger of Pogranichnaya roundhouse.
10. Zherebtsov	-- Assistant locksmith Pogranichnaya roundhouse.
11. Gorshkov	-- Acting car inspector, Pogranichnaya roundhouse.
12. Zhikulin	-- Chief technical - passenger section, exploitation service
13. Marsheva	-- The wife of acting chief of the section of the maintenance and Supply service of Khandaokhetzy Station.
14. Santsevich	-- Inspector of trains, ticket service.
15. Pereligina	-- Probationer of the Polyclinic.
16. Oserchuk	-- Railroad technician of the 10th section. railway service.

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a
copy of the document to which this certificate is attached
entitled:

A letter of the Chief of the Consulate-
General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin No. 011/31
dated September 5, 1934 addressed to the Special
Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North
Manchuria with an additional list of the Soviet
citizens arrested as of September 4, 1934 attached
to it.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State
Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko,
Chief of the document
room of the Soviet
division of the I.P.S.

EXHIBIT

3853

IPS #3334-F

19 April

TO: Acting Special Commissioner
of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs in
Northern Manchuria

Mr. Shimamura

I have repeatedly called the attention of Mr. Shi Lui Ben and yours both verbally and in writing to incessant arrests of Soviet nationals and acts of violence committed against them by the Railway Police especially by White Russian officials thereof in particular. To my deepest regret systematic and, at the same time, groundless arrests of Soviet nationals still are the main object of efforts exerted by the abovementioned officials. To say nothing of the deportation of dozens of Soviet nationals from Manchuria without slightest legal grounds and in a manner, contrary to any law, merely under the direction of the Railway police, the number of Soviet nationals arrested by the Railway police has reached 50, as of 14 April, this year (the list is attached hereto. Over the period from the end of March through April 14 above 17 people were arrested.

This number does not include numerous cases of Soviet citizens being taken into custody for a short time (1-3 days.) 23 persons have been kept in custody since 1933. Especially outrageous is the case of Mr. Darichev who has been confined already over two years and as well as all the other prisoners, has not received his indictment as yet and during this lengthy period of time he has been completely unaware of the progress of his case.

TO: Acting Special Commissioner
My numerous appeals to the authorities both with reference to all the persons under arrest and with respect to Darichev, in particular, have not changed the state of affairs whatsoever.

I shall specifically refer to the atrocities to which the arrested Soviet citizens are being systematically subjected although officials of the Railway Police and particularly Mr. Oi, the Councillor of the said police have invariably denied the facts as stated by me and referred without offering any proof to allegedly humane treatment of the prisoners.

In this connection I should like to quote an excerpt from the statement of Soviet citizen Goraimov who was under arrest during the period from April 7 through April 12, which is merely one of the examples of the numerous documentary evidence which I have in my possession and which prove that the treatment of prisoners is impossible to describe in any terms:

"....There were three people in the room of the Investigative office where they turned me over: 1) Rusev, a Police agent, 2) Detective Topyga and 3) some young Russian detective.

Rusev tore off my glasses and knocked me down with a chair. 23 persons have been kept in custody since 1933. Especially outrageous is the case of Mr. Darichev who has been confined already over two years and as well as all the other prisoners, has not received his indictment as yet and during this lengthy period

strong blow in the face. Hurling obscene words at me and kicking me in the stomach, he shouted: "get up, you, skunk!" When I stood up he hit me once more, this time in the other side of the face and I fell down again. Kicking me in the stomach in the same manner Rusev shouted again, "stand up, you, skunk." But this time I was unable to rise to my feet. I was lifted by two detectives after which Rusev knocked me down again with a strong blow in the skull. The same two detectives lifted me again. Furiously angry Rusev yelled: "You know what sort of place you got in, you know how one gets out of here? I'll be interrogating you three months and I'll be beating you three months!" Thereupon, at Rusev's direction detective Topyga started interrogating me. Having, as usual, set down my position, first name, surname, last name, age and address, he started writing my testimony independently, on a fair copy adding a lot of his own statements and omitting those of mine. I protested saying that I would not sign that testimony because it contradicted the actual state of affairs. In answer to this detective Serebrov who had entered the room during our conversation interposed in a calm manner "Never mind. We'll knock the hell out of him and he'll sign it all right."

On my way to the cell besides a general pain in the skull and in the chest-bones I felt pain in the tongue which touched something like a bony piece sticking between my teeth. In fact, it was a broken tooth on the right side of my upper jaw. There was a small wound in there caused by this tooth, and I was continuously spitting blood from that wound and from the gum. In the cell I hysterically burst into tears and afterwards I was ashamed of my tears. They pushed me into a small room -- approximately three square sazhens -- which had a low ceiling one window with an iron lattice and a small hinged window pane, and a solid wooden door with a "bull's eye" / a square aperture - 18 by 18 cm. Under the window along all the wall there was one bunk for all of us; between the bunk and the opposite wall there was a narrow passage through which only one man could pass at a time. This small room was attached to the barracks and formerly served as a detention cell for soldiers. In the passage of the cell there usually was a zinc bucket which served as a stool and stank like anything. I found myself in a cell for the first time, and so I found the air unbearable. There were six prisoners in there. A stranger with an unshaven face and a large beard who turned out to be N. N. Ferenets, the Harbin Station Master, was seated in the middle of the bunk. Next to him was K. T. Chernystynsky, a baggage clerk of the Harbin Station. On his right I. A. Sergeyev, a locksmith of the Railroad Service from the Mulin Station sat crouching on the bunk; his yellowish complexion and sickly look indicated that the man was rotting down in jail. He was only 38 but looked well in his fifties.

It was found that he had an ulcer of the duodenum, sick kidneys and, in addition, large furuncles on his side.

12 days ago he was examined by a soldier doctor who did not find it necessary to hospitalize him; nor did the man ever receive the prescribed medication. As to the three remaining prisoners, two of them were employees of the city sector F. D. Zagnoiko and S. I. Sayapin and the third one was Sevastian Zhulikov, a railroad watchman of the Fulyaerdi station.

Zagnoiko constantly suffered from headache and was afraid of draught which it was impossible to avoid; because one could suffocate if the cell were not aired, and draught was the only means of airing it: the hinged window pane was right opposite to the unglazed "bull's eye." Sayapin was quite young but in spite of his age, very flabby; without laxatives he had no stool. They all proved to be the same kind of "criminals" as I was. I told them with indignation about the beating to which I was subjected, and I got kind of sore when none of them not only expressed his sympathy but they were sort of strangely surprised, and they all told me the same thing: "you were in good luck. That's because it's a lucky day... They did not beat you with clubs, nor with the "bull's tendon". Never mind, you'll get it all." I found that they had suffered more than I did. They had experienced fists, clubs, "the bull's tendon", treading on their stomachs, clutching cartridges between their fingers and so forth. Then I realized that there was no need for me to get sore at them."

I will not bother you by quoting other extracts from this indisputable human document describing inhuman atrocities which have become the system of treatment of arrested Soviet nationals by the officials of the Railway police. In my numerous verbal and written appeals I referred to a great deal of similar indisputable evidence with respect both to unwarranted arrests and to most inhuman mistreatment of arrested Soviet nationals with whom the White Russian officials of the Railway Police are settling a political score as with Soviet citizens.

These outrageous facts of mistreatment quite definitely characterize both the methods of interrogation employed by the police authorities and the extent of its legal validity. The fact that "admissions" obtained in this manner are legally invalid is self-evident and cannot but greatly puzzle any unprejudiced person.

The prison conditions have likewise been one of the subjects of my numerous appeals to the authorities. I have pointed to restriction of the right of visitors to hand over food parcels, insufficient opportunity of getting fresh air, extreme inadequacy and belatedness of medical attention, crowdedness and insanitary condition of cells, authorization to use the bath house only once in 2½-3 months etc. But my appeals in this connection have likewise been of no avail.

IPS Doc 3334-1

Being obliged to repeat my vigorous protest with regard to the facts as stated herein I insist once again that the higher authorities take effective and urgent steps to prevent the White Russian officials of the Railroad Police from having any authority with regard to Soviet citizens, to discontinue unwarranted arrests of Soviet nationals which have been made hitherto, to improve prison condition, to ensure human treatment of prisoners, to release them as soon as possible and to legally prosecute both white Russian Police agents Rusev and Tonyga mentioned in the above letter in connection with the torture of Mr. Goraimov and all those who are responsible for the patent mistreatment of Soviet Nationals which directly aims at an aggravation of relations between our countries.

I am hopeful that you will take urgent and effective measures and assure you Mr. Acting Special Commissioner, of my profound respect.

S. M. Slavutsky
Consul-General
in Harbin.

Appendix: List of Soviet Nationals kept in custody as of
14 April 1941.

The above is a copy of the original document which is in custody of the State Central Historical Archives in the City of Moscow.

27 September 1947.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives
S. V. Istomin.

4 - 1

LIST
of
SOVIET CITIZENS KEPT IN CUSTODY
AS OF 14 APRIL 1934.

No.	Name and Initials	Position	Place of Residence	Date of Arrest
1.	Darichev A. G.	Railroad Technician	Harbin	Apr. 193
2.	Fedyunin S.S.	Freight Yard Clerk	"	23/10/33
3.	Skonitsev A. F.	Same as above	"	"
4.	Chernyatynsky K. T.	Weigher Freight Yard	"	"
5.	Putan Y.Y.	Clerk	"	24/10/33
6.	Prohorov M.A.	Doorkeeper, Freight Yard	"	"
7.	Belov P.E.	Tariff Rate Clerk, Freight Yard.	"	26/10/33
8.	Pustovoitov V. I.	Clerk	"	"
9.	Ganzin I.D.	Assistant Station Master Harbin St.	"	30/10/33
10.	Doroshenko F.I.	Assistant Station Master for shunting	"	30/10/33
11.	Antonov V.T.	Switchman	"	"
12.	Ferenets N.N.	Harbin Station Master	"	2/11/33
13.	Bocharnikov A.P.	Clerk	"	2/11/33

Loc 33,4 -

14.	Shitlyak V.K.	Clerk	Harbin	2/11/33
15.	Yekusheva M.F.	"	"	3/11/33
16.	Bublev Y.P.	Assistant Director of the Round- house	"	"
17.	Ryabov A.G.	Clerk	"	4/11/33
18.	Basak I. K.	"	Haillar	9/11/33
19.	Chumak N.V.	Repair Worker	Mulin	5/12/33
20.	Shulzhenko M.F.	Chief Telegraph Operator	"	"
21.	Lestchenko	Clerk	"	"
22.	Goncharov M.F.	Repair Worker	"	11/12/33
23.	Sergeyev I.A.	Locksmith	"	11/12/33
24.	Ashkireivich V.I.	Ticket- Clerk	"	"
25.	Martynov A.P.	Salesman	Pogranichnaya	29/12/
26.	Bugzin P.G.	Weigher	"	11/1/34
27.	Bondarchuk	Labourer	Silinkhe	30/1/34
28.	Domrachev P.N.	Janitor	Harbin	16/2/34
29.	Katchenok D.A.	Foreman	"	"
30.	Savapin S.I.	Janitor	"	24/2/34
31.	Zagnoyko F.D.	Foreman	"	28/2/34
32.	Klimenko M.I.	Switchman	Nang Tse- Sheng	15/3/34
33.	Visly V.N.	Ticket Clerk	Sochintsy	20/3/34
34.	Zhulikov S.A.	R.R. Watchman	Fulyaerdi	27/3/34

195 Dec. 3-34-F

35.	Pykhtin V.O.	Weigher Freight Yard	Harbin	28/3
36.	Stephaneyev P.M.	Ticket Clerk, Freight Yard	Yaomeng	"
37.	Nazarov I.V.	Pensionary of the C.E.R.W.	Buhedu	29/3/34
38.	Volchkov I.N.	Assistant Chief Physican C.E.R.W.	Harbin	7/4/34
39.	Kalmykov G.S.	Director of the Central Medical Warehouse	"	"
40.	Kherchenko G.E.	Fitter, Central Mechanical workshop	Harbin	10/4/34
41.	Tereshkov N.K.	Fitter, same Workshop	"	"
42.	Ryavob G.G.	Station Master	Matsyaoh	11/4/34
43.	Kuznetsov P.M.	Joiner Central Mechanical Workshop	Harbin	10/4/34
44.	Vdovchenko F.M.	Railroad Technician	Matsyaoh	11/4/34
45.	Kuznetsov N.I.	Accountant, Medicel Section	Harbin	13/4/34
46.	Plyushenko P.I.	Clerk	"	"
47.	Nyuhtilin T.T.	Secretary	"	"
48.	Belotserkovsky I.S.	Physician	Pogranichnaya	10/4/34
49.	Stolyarchuk A.P.	Labourer, roundhouse	"	11/4/34
50.	Tonkonogov A.I.	Mail deliverer Central Tele- graph Office	Harbin	14/4/34

The above is a copy of the original document which is
in custody of the State Central Historical Archives in the
City of Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in the
City of Moscow.

S.V. Istomin.

27 September 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A letter of the Consul-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin addressed to the Acting Special Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria dated April 19, 1934, with a list of 50 Soviet citizens kept in custody as of April 14, 1934, attached to it was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

MAJOR N. A. BAZENKO,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

證 明 書

余、極東國務軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍
少佐、「エヌ、ア、バゼンコ」ハ故ニ「在ハルビ」
ソ聯總領事於北滿外交部特派員臨時代理冠一九
三四年四月十九日附電信、一九三四年四月十四日
現在拘禁中ノソ聯人民五十名八名表添附一ト名ヅ
ケラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ、余が一九四七年十月
十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨ
リ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。
本書類ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記
録部ニ保管中アル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長

（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

「バゼンコ」（署名）

一九四七年十一月十四日

四六 「リュチエニコベ」 務務員 「ハビン」
 四七 「ミラカリバテ」 書記
 四八 「ペロシュラフスオ、イベ」 医師 「ララニナ」 一九三四年
 四九 「ストヤチユスベ」 機關員
 勞動者 一九三四年
 五〇 「ソラスベ」 中央電信局 「ハビン」 一九三四年
 五〇 保育係 四月十日
 五一 「ソラスベ」 中央電信局 「ハビン」 一九三四年
 五一 保育係 四月十一日
 五二 「ソラスベ」 中央電信局 「ハビン」 一九三四年
 五二 保育係 四月十四日

本寫へ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部保管中
 ノ書類原本ニヨリ作成シタモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長 (ワエ、イストラシ)
 (ワエ、イストラシ) (署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. No. 333-47-F

寫

一九三四年四月十九日

駐在滿外交部特派交渉員

臨時代理 下村殿

特ニ鐵道警察、駕中ノノ白系醜人官吏ニヨリソ聯人ニ
對シテ犯ヘズ行ハレツツアル拘禁立コレ等ノ者ニ對ス
ル前記官吏ノ暴行ニ關シテハ本官ヨリ口頭ニテモ又書
信ニテモ一再ナラズ施履本氏及貴官ノ社會ヲ喚起シタ
次第テアル。本官ノ深ク道徳トスル所ハソ聯人ニ對ス
ル常習的ニシテ向時ニ無理ナル拘禁ガ依然トシテ前記
官吏ノ活動ノ中心トナツテ強ツテ居ルトユウコトテア
ル。鐵道警察ノ命令一個ノミテ何等カ法律上ノ根據ア
ル理由毫モナク、又何等法律上規定ノ手續ニヨラスシ
テソ聯人數十名ガ滿洲國外ニ退散セラレタルコトハ言
フマテモナク鐵道警察ノ手ニヨリテ拘禁セラレタルソ
聯人ノ數ハ本四月十四日現在テ五十名ニ達シテ居ル一
人名表別添ス。三月末ヨリ四月十日ニ至ル期間ダ
ケテ十七名拘禁セラレタ。コノ數ノ中ニハソ聯人ニ對
シテ行ハレタ多數、短期間（期限一乃至三日）、拘禁

ハ入ツテ居ラヌ。二十四名ノ者ハ古ク一九三三年來拘禁中テアル。既ニ二ヶ年明刑務所ニ在ル被拘禁者一ヲリチエフ。ノ場合ハ顯著ナモノテアツテ、個人ハ今日迄總テノ被拘禁者ト同様告訴狀ヲ受取ツテ居ラズ又而ク長期間ニ亘り自分ノ事件ノ成行ニツイテ完全ニ知ラズニ居ルノテアル。總テノ被拘禁者ニ關シテ、獄中一ラリチエフニ賈シテモ、ナシタル本官數次ノ對官憲申出ハ何等事態ノ變化ヲ來サナイノテアル。鐵道警察官吏及獄中大井氏ハ被拘禁者ニ對シテハ人道的待遇ヲナシテ居ルカノヤウニ根據ノナイコトヲ言ツテ居テ、本官ガ通知シタ事實ヲ何時モ否認シテ居ルケレドモ本官ハ被拘禁ソ駆人ニ對シテ粗暴的ニ加ヘラレハ拷問ノコトニツイテ特ニ一言セサルヲ得ナイ。本官ハコレニ臘聯シテ四月七日ヨリ四月十二日迄拘禁サレテ居タソ聯邦人民「ゴライ」モフ。ノ届出ノ中ヨリノ抜萃ヲ茲ニ引用スル、コノ届出ハ本官ノ手許ニアリ、言葉テハ言ヘナイ待遇ガ被拘禁者ニ加ヘラレルコトヲ證明スル多數ノ文書資料中ノ一ツニ渴ギナイモノテアル。

元「ゴライモフ」へ書ヒテ曰ク、自分ノ入レラレタ
探偵係ノ室内ニハ(一)警察員「ル」セフ、(二)探偵「タ
ブイガ」及(三)某若年齢人探偵、三八ガ盾タ。ル「セ
フ」ハ私ノ眼鏡ヲ取ツテ、ビドク私ノ顔ヲ參テタ
タ、ツノ殴打ノタメ私ハ倒レタ。ル「セフ」ハ野車
ナ馬鹿ヲアビセカケ足テ私ノ腰ノ筋ヲ蹴リナガラ一起
キロ、悪徒ト叫ンダ。私ガ起キ上ツタ瞬ル「ル」セフ
「ハ私ノ顔ノ他ノ牛面ヲタタキル、ソノタメ私ハ又倒
レタ。ル「セフ」ハ前同様足テ腹ノ所ヲ蹴リ又一起
キロ、悪徒ト叫ンダ。然シ私ハモハヤ起キルコトハ
出来ナカツタ。二人ノ探偵が私ヲ持チ上ゲタ、ソレカ
ラ私ハ「ル」セフが私ノ頭ニ加ヘタヒドイ殴打ノタ
メ又々倒レタ。私ヲ前ト同様二人ノ探偵が持チ上ゲタ。
激昂シテ居ル「ル」セフへ一貴様ハ何所ヘ來タト思
フカ、ドリシテ此所カラ出テ行クノカ知ツテルカ。三
ヶ月訊問スルソ、ソシテ三ヶ月タタクソート叫ンダ。
ソノ後「ル」セフノ命令テ「タブイガ」探偵ガ私、
訊問ヲシ始メタ。例ノ通り彼ハ職業、名、父母、姓、
年齢及住所ヲ書キツケ、ソレヨリ勝手ニ私ノ解説ヲ清

事シ始メタ、ソシテソレニハ自分ノ考ヲ灘山附ケ加ヘ
テ私ノ書フタコトヲシテアツタ。私ハ坑轍ヲ堤辻シ
テコノ證言ハ物ノ本當ノ狀態ト違ツテ居ルカラコレニ
ハ署名シナイト申出シ。コレニ對シテノ答ヘトシテ、
ソノ會話ノ時入ツテ來み妹娘ハセソブロフーガ隣附イ
タ口調テ「ナニ、ヨクタタクト聲名スルヨートロヲ
入レタ。」
拘留所ヘ行ク途中私ハ頭ト頬骨トガ全般的ニ痛ム外舌
ノ痛ミヲ感シ、舌ヲ廻スト齒ノ間ヲ結ブ骨ニ觸レタ。
コレハ私ノ上顎ノ右側ノ折レタ齒テアルコトガ判ツタ。
中ニ齒ニ當ツテ切レタ小傷ガアツタ、ソシテ私ハコノ
小傷及齒龈カラ漏レル血ヲ絶ヘズ吐キ出シテ居タ。拘
留所ノ内テ私ハ「ヒステリ」的ニ泣イタ、ソシテ後
テ私ハ自分が涙ヲ流シタコトニツイテ恥カシカツタ。
私ヲ小サナ部屋ニ押シ込ンダ。コノ部屋ハ面積約三平
方、サージェンアツテ、天井ガ低クテ、床ガ一ツテ、
鐵ノ網ト小サナ小窓ガアツテ、小サナ口一十八セン
チ、平方ノ四角ナ穴ヲ明ケタモノノツイタ丈夫ナ木
ノ戸ガアツタ。窓ノ下ニハ壁ノ長サ全体ニ百ルブツト

ウシノ棧場所用床ガアリ、ソノ床ト向ヒノ壁トノ間ニ
狭イ通路ガアツテ、コノ通路ヲ通ルノハ一人シカ通レ
ナカツタ。コノ部屋ハ兵營ニ延テ附ケタモノテ、前ニ
ハ兵隊用留置所トナツテ居タモノアル。留置所ノ通
路ニハ便器代用タル普通ノ亞鉛製バケツガ立ツテ居テ
ヒドイ臭氣ヲ放ツテ居タ。留置所ヘ私ハ始メテ入ツタ
ガ空氣ハ自分ニハ堪ヘ得ラレナイ様ニ思ハレタ。ニコ
ニハ六人ノ被拘禁者ガアツタ。床ノ中央ニハ全ク毛
テ被ハレタ幅狭ノ頸ウツ以テ居ル未知ノ人ガ座シテ居
タガ、ソノ人ハハルビン一體長一エヌ、エーフエ
レネツ一テアツタ。前シテハルビン一體手不物計量
係一カ。テ。チエルニヤツインスキ一ガ座ツテ居タ。
ソノ右側ニハ身体ヲ縮メテ居タムリソニ風ノ絶路
部鐵工一イア。セルゲリエフ一ガ居タガ、ソノ顔ノ黃
色ナルコト及一般的ニ病身ナル外觀ハコノ人ガ刑務所
テ廢ルノテアルコトヲ物語ツテ居タ。コノ男ハ年僅ニ
三十八テアルガ丸テ五十テモアルヤウニ見ヘテ居タ。
コノ男ニハ十二指腸ニ潰瘍アリ、腎及ガ病氣テアリ又
オマケニ横腹ニ著大ナ腫物ガアル。十二日前ニ警察醫

ガ同人ヲ診察シタガ本ハ人院セシムルコトヲ必要ト
シナカツタシ、註文シタ藥モ遂ニ貰ハナカツタ。密リ
ノ三名中、二名ハ市街區從業員ヘエフ。テ。ザグノイ
コ一及一エス。イ。サヤトビン、ソシテ第三ノ男ハ
「フリヤエルジ」隣縣路番人セワスティン。ジュリ
コフードアツタ。ザグノイコハ朝時モ頭痛テ苦シ
ミ、隙間風ヲ恐レテ盾タ、コノ隙間風ヘドリシテモ避
ケルコトハ出來ナイ、トユウノハ留置所ノ空氣ヲ替ヘ
ナクテハ息ガ苦シクナリ得ルシ、ソシテ渾風ハ裏ラ隙
間風ニ依ルノテアル、コレハ小窓ガ戸ノガラスノ張ツ
テナイ小口ノ反對側ニアルカラテアル。サヤトビン
ハ本當ニ若イ男テ下嘲ガナクテハ便通ガナイ、年ニ比
シテ元氣ガナイ。判明シタ所ニヨルト總テコレ無ノ者
ハ自分ト同様ノ「犯罪人」テアル。私ハ憤慨シテ自分
ノ受ケタ體打ノコトヲ話シタ、ソシテコノ人々ノ中何
人モ同情シテクレナカツタノミナラズ、彼等ハ何ガ異
様ニ驚ヒテ、一律一貴様甘ヒコトヲシタ、運ヨク免レ
タ、今日ハソウユウ日ナハダ、ハハハ、棒テタカレ
ナカツタシ、牛ノ筋元造ツタ罷テモタタカレナカツタ。

ダカラ、モツトタタクダロウ一トユウタノテ自分ハ精
精耗シクナツタ。コノ人々ハ自分ヨリ番カニビドイ目
ニ毎フタコトガ判ツタ。彼等ハ既ニ拳骨モ、膝モ又牛
ノ筋韌モ又腹ヲ足テ踏ムコトヤ、指ノ間テ銛頭ヲ墜
スルコトヤソノ他ノコトヲ試験サレタノテアル。ソコ
テ自分ハコレ等ノ人々ニ對シテ不服ヲユウ資格ハナイ
トユウコドガ解ツタ。

本官ハ鐵道警察官吏ノソ聯人拘禁者ニ對スル取扱常用
手段トナツテ居ル烈シイ拷問ニ觸スル反駁シ得ナイ人
間ノ書類中ヨリ他ノ拔舉ヲ引用ヒテ貴官ヲ煩スコトヲ
止メヤウ。

本官ハ貴官ニ對スル屢次ノ口頭立書面ニ依ル申出ノ中
テ、理由ノナイ拘禁ニツイテモ、又鐵道警察ノ白系警
人官吏カソ聯人ニ對シテ政治的報復ヲ行フタメ被拘禁
ソル人ニ對シテ探ツタ最モ烈シイ拷問ニツイテモ同様
ナ反駁シ得サル多數ノ證據ヲ貴官ニ示シタ。
コレ等ノ拷問ハソノモノ自身憤慨スベキモノテアルガ
同時ニ警察官吏ノ行フ訊問方法トソノ法律上ノ價值ノ
程度トヲ十分確實ニ示シテ居ルノテアル。コノ様ナ手

8 段ニヨリテ入手シタル「自白」ガ法律上ノ罪惡ナルコトハ、ソレ自体明白テアツテコレハドンナ正直ナ人テモ深甚ナル不可解ノ感ヲ起ササルヲ得ナイテアロウ。被拘禁者收容條件モ同様本官ノ官憲ニ對スル多數申出ノ目的物トナツテ居タ。本官ハ食料差入権利ノ制限、遊歩許可時間ノ短カキコト、醫療ノ極度ニ不足ナルコト及適時ニ行ハレ居ラサルコト、拘禁建物ノ淋薩ニシテ非衛生的狀態ナルコト、浴場ノ使用ヲ二ヶ月半乃至三ヶ月ニ一回ト制限シ居ルコト等ヲ論ゲタノアツタ。然シナガラコノ關係ニ於テモ本官ノ申出ハ何無結果ナシニ終ツテ居ル。

本官ハ前記ノ事實ニ對シテ强硬ナル抗議ヲ繰返サザルヲ得ナイノテアツテ茲ニ鐵道警察ノ白系警官吏ガソ聯人ニ對シテ何等カノ關係ヲ持ツコトナカラシムルヤウ、從來行ハレタルカ如キソ聯人ニ對スル根據ナキ拘禁ヲ停止スルヤウ、被拘禁者收容條件ヲ改善シテ彼等ニ人道上ノ待遇ヲ與フルヤウ、被拘禁者ヲ至急釋放スルヤウ、ソシテ「ゴライモク」ノ拷問ニ附聯シテ本信ニ掲ゲラレタル白系警察官吏「ル」セフ「タブイガ」

竝言々ノ國ノ間ノ關係ヲ紛糾セシメル直接ノ目的ヲ以
テソ跡人ニ加ヘタ明白ナル暴行爲ノ責任考タル一切
ノモノニ對シテ法律上ノ責任ヲ負ハシメルヤフ上級官
憲が有效ニシテ遲滯ナキ手段ヲ採ルノ必要アリトスル
本官ノ主張ヲ再應繰返スモノテアル。
本官ハ貴官が迅速且有效ナル措置ヲ採ラルベキヲ期待
シツツ茲ニ貴官ニ對シテ深甚ナル敬意ヲ示スルモノテ
アル。

右ハカルビノソ聯邦領事

エム。スラウツキ

附屬書類 一九三四年四月十四日現在拘禁中ノソ連人

人名表

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記錄部保管中
書類原本ニヨリ作成シタモノテアル。

在モスクワ市

中央國立歴史記錄部長 — ヴエ。イストミン —

「ヴエ。イストミン (署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

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10 節

一九三四年四月十四日現在拘禁中ノソ聯人名表

順次 番號	姓名及父稱	職	業	住 所	拘禁時日
一	アリサフア。エ	道路工	「ハビン」		一九三二年 四月三日
二	アエテニンエス エス	貨物倉庫事務員	"		一九三三年 十一月二十二日
三	エニコウア。	同上	"	"	"
四	カエルニヤイヌキ カテ	貨物倉庫計量係	"	"	"
五	アフタソ。ヤ。ヤ	事務員	"		一九三三年 十一月二十四日
六	アフロア。エム。	貨物倉庫番	"	"	"
七	スロア。ベ。エ	貨物倉庫	"	"	一九三三年 十一月二十六日
八	アスコオ。ト。	貨車決定係	"	"	"
九	カシソイエ	事務員	"		一九三三年 十一月三十日
一〇	カヨエコ。エ	當直「ハルビン」駅	"	"	一九三三年 十一月三十日
一一	カヨエコ。エ	列車入替當直	"	"	一九三三年 十一月三十日
一二	アトク。ウエ。	轉轍手	"		一九三三年 十一月二二日
一三	エレカ。エス。エ	「ハビン」駅長	"	"	"
	サヤニコア。ベ	事務員	"	"	"

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一四	アキラカタエカ					
一五	アシカエムエフ	(女)				
一六	アソイ・エニ	鐵師監當直				一九三三年 十一月三日
一七	アリヤボフ・カ・ゲ	事務員				一九三三年 十一月四日
一八	バサク・イ・エル	"	海員			一九三三年 十一月九日
一九	チャク・エス・ウエ	修理工	ムリ			一九三三年 十二月五日
二〇	アリシエコムエフ	監督監督係	"			
二一	レジエンコテエス	事務員	"			
二二	コニヤロフ・エム・エフ	修理工	"			
二三	セガラフ・イ	鐵工	"			一九三三年 十二月十一日
二四	アシキン・イ・ウエイ	現金出納係	"			一九三三年 十二月十一日
二五	マクイ・フ・ナ・ベ	車内販賣店員 マクニチヤ				一九三三年 十二月廿九日
二六	アクリン・ベニ	計量係	"			一九三四年 一月十四日
二七	ボタルチエ	勞山省	シリ	ヘ		一九三四年 一月三十一日
二八	ドミテフ・ベニ	尾礪省	ヘル	ビン		一九三四年 二月十六日
二九	ハチエク・テナ	上級勞山省	"			

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屋敷看	四月一九三四年
上級勞働看	四月一九三四年
轉送 <u>マツシナシヤン</u>	四月一九三四年
金錢營業係 <u>マネジメント</u>	四月一九三四年
線路看人 <u>アリヤシナジ</u>	四月一九三四年
貨物倉庫計 <u>ハルビン</u>	四月一九三四年
貨物現金係 <u>マネジメント</u>	四月一九三四年
東支鐵道退職 <u>アドミ</u>	四月一九三四年
東支鐵道監督 <u>マネジメント</u>	四月一九三四年
中央長繁品倉庫 <u>ハルビン</u>	四月一九三四年
中央機械工場職工	四月一九三四年
職工	四月一九三四年
職長 <u>マネジメント</u>	四月一九三四年
中央機械工場 <u>ハルビン</u>	四月一九三四年
造木工場工 <u>マネジメント</u>	四月一九三四年
鐵道工 <u>マネジメント</u>	四月一九三四年
係部 <u>ハルビン</u>	四月一九三四年

The protest of the Consulate-general of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin against unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchoukuo and against the acts of violence they were subjected to.

Beginning from August when mass arrests of Soviet workers and employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway took place, the Consulate-general of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin repeatedly lodged with the government of Manchoukuo verbal and written protests against unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens and against the acts of violence and tortures they were subjected to.

In response to all these verbal and written declarations the Manchurian authorities either kept silence or, when they were forced to give any answer, they tried to get away with general statements and pretexts referring to the fact that people under arrest were guilty of grave offenses and that the Consulate-general could be informed of all the details only at the end of the trial still going on and that the prisoners were well treated and that they were not subjected to any acts of violence or tortures and so on.

But as long as the world press gave wide publicity to the hideous acts of the Manchurian authorities toward the Soviet citizens, the Manchurian government was at last forced to send an official note in response to the above-mentioned verbal and written declarations of our Consulate-general in Kharbin.

In this note of November 6, Mr. Shi Lui-ben, the special agent of Manchoukuo in Kharbin, argued in favour of the validity of the foregoing measures taken by the Manchurian authorities in a tone which did not suit the diplomatic correspondents.

Without stating the substance of the crime allegedly committed by the imprisoned Soviet citizens Shi Lui-ben only states that it "is a large-scale crime of extremely violent character" and the "Chinese Eastern Railway is the nucleus of it". At last Mr. Shi Lui-ben denying the fact that the Soviet citizens were subjected to the acts of violence and tortures indicated that treatment on the part of Manchurian authorities of the Soviet prisoners "did not go beyond the legal standard of common prisoner's treatment".

In response to that the acting Consul-general in Kharbin addressed Mr. Shi Lui-ben on the 26th of November with a following note:

"Mr. Special agent! Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of November 6, I have the honour of informing you that this letter is not in the least a satisfactory answer to all my written and verbal representations and protests against the unlawful arrests of the Soviet citizens in Manchuria and disgusting acts towards them. Instead of giving me a clear and accurate answer as to the concrete facts of unlawful arrests and acts of violence of

which you were informed and instead of advising me about the measures taken against those who were guilty of committing these unlawful acts, you, Mr. Special agent, confined yourself only to a letter containing general discussion which reveals the desire of the Manchurian party to avoid giving a concrete and true reply to my inquiry.

I repeatedly asked you to inform me as to the whereabouts of the arrested Soviet citizens and under the jurisdiction of what particular police, legal and administrative authorities every prisoner is placed. But I did not receive any answer from you about it and there is no indication of this fact in your letter of November 6.

I insisted upon your informing me about the offenses the arrested Soviet citizens were charged with. Instead of giving a concrete answer to this question you made in this letter a groundless allegation to the effect that "the crime in question which the prisoners are charged with is of extremely malicious character, committed on a large-scale and moreover is répétititious." I know nothing about this.

In some other part of the letter you state "that it is suspected that, behind them is some influential organization" and that "the crimes were committed mostly with the Chinese Eastern Railway, as their centre."

Such absolutely unsupported groundless assertions and allegations of yours cannot, of course, be taken as an excuse for unlawful acts committed on the part of Manchuria. Usually in case one is arrested and is under preliminary investigation within two and a half - three months being charged with a crime of an extremely malicious character, it should at least be known what article of the Criminal Code the accused or the suspect is charged under. General statements on the subject of the malicious character of the crime committed by 150 Soviet citizens cannot be considered satisfactory. With regard to your absolutely unfounded allegations to the effect that the nucleus of the unknown "crime" is allegedly the Chinese Eastern Railway, I can make reference to my notes delivered to you on August 24 and October 4 of this year, in which I pointed out the fantastic and monstrous character of those charges which certain Manchurian authorities try to fabricate against the Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway. These charges were never proved by anyone and cannot be proved in view of the fact that the offenses with which they try to charge the Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in fact were never committed. Therefore I deeply regret, Mr. Special agent, that you considered it possible to give support in your letter to all these calumnious attacks against the Soviet citizens employed by the Chinese Eastern Railway and especially to support them without any proofs.

In my declarations to you I repeatedly made protests against tortures and other acts of violence against Soviet citizens kept in confinement in Manchuria. In view of your assertion that you are not familiar with the documental data mentioned by me as to the tortures and acts of violence committed by police and gendarmerie authorities and insofar as you to - upon

yourself to write in an official note to the effect that you "doubt the truthfulness" of these data, I am forced to remind you of certain facts: Thus on September 4 I deliveredd to you a letter together with the copies of certificates of the medical examination of the prisoners Golovina and Grigoriev, who were subjected to tortures by gendarmerie of Kharbin.

On September 14 the vice-consul of the U.S.S.R. showed you the blood-stained underwear of Gvozdev who was placed under arrest by Railway police and whose underwear was handed over to his family by police officials.

On October 3, the vice-consul advised you of the result of tortures to which the Soviet citizens Patserin and Borevik had been subjected and of the fact of their having been mutilated. On October 13 you were informed about the tortures to which Osadchuck had been subjected and on November 5 I notified you of his death which was the result of those tortures. On October 19 I informed you about the death of a citizen Kulbatsky, which happened as a result of the tortures he was subjected to in the border guard police unit of the town of Manchuria. Much earlier - that is on August 6 consul-general Slavutsky sent you an inquiry concerning the fate of the Soviet citizens Kisliy and Laushkin who were placed under arrest by the border guard police unit at Pogranichnaya station. As to their fate I talked to you several times and stated, that I obtained some alarming information on that account. Today I am forced to state you positively that according to the reliable information received by the consulate-general, the citizens Kisliy and Laushkin fell victims to the tortures they were subjected to by the officials of the border guard police unit and that all evidently false statements of authorities about the fate of those above-mentioned are made in an effort to cover up all the traces of the committed crime.

The fact that the authorities constantly refuse to meet the insistent requests of the Consulate-general concerning the right of visitation of prisoners to be given to its representatives once more corroborated my conviction that all these tortures and acts of violence actually took place and that the authorities are anxious to cover up all the traces from the Consulate-general.

All said above absolutely does not exhaust the abundancy of information concerning the tortures and acts of violence to which the Soviet citizens in Kharbin, Pogranichnaya and other places were subjected and on account of which our Consulate-general in Kharbin as well as our consuls at Pogranichnaya and Manchuria made numerous representations to you and other respective diplomatic agents. It seemed you should give me a concrete reply to all facts well known to you and inform me as to what measures were taken by competent authorities in order to punish the guilty ones and to avoid the repetition of such acts in the future. Instead in your letter you do not mention these facts at all and confine yourself to making a general statement to the effect that your authorities allegedly never used third degree methods in the course of the interrogation. Therefore it is quite natural that such a reply is to be regarded as an evident attempt on the part of the leading governmental

organs of Manchuria to put under the protection of supreme power those outrages and acts of violence committed by police and gendarmerie officials against the Soviet citizens and to create an atmosphere of encouragement and impunity for the commission of such acts. Acting in that way these supreme governmental organs of Manchuria are fully responsible to the government of the U.S.S.R. for the above-mentioned outrages, tortures and acts of violence. In view of the above-said I have the honour of declaring on behalf of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs that your reply of November 6 given to my representations and protests is highly unsatisfactory.

Consequently I confirm all my previous protests against the unlawful arrests of the Soviet citizens and against the acts of violence committed over them. I repeat an urgent demand that all unlawfully arrested Soviet citizens be immediately released, that all acts of violence against them be discontinued and that all perpetrators of such acts be punished. Finally I place all moral and financial responsibility upon respective governmental organs of Manchoukuo for all the damage caused to the Soviet citizens by the actions of police and gendarmerie officials and reserve the right of demanding that the financial compensation should be given to each Soviet citizen, who suffered from unlawful arrests and tortures as well as to the families of those who died in confinement in Manchuria as a result of tortures.

Those were: Kisliy, Laushkin, Kulbatsky and Osadchuck. Accept, etc....

The copy is taken from the original document, which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of State Central Historical Archives. Moscow (Istomin)

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

The protest of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin against unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchoukuo and against the acts of violence they were subjected to.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bazenko
Chief of the Document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

在哈爾濱ソ聯總領事館ノ一九三四年

十一月二十六日附在滿ソ聯國人ニ對

スル不法逮捕及暴行ニ對スル抗議

在哈爾濱ソ聯總領事館ハ東支鐵道ニ動ガシテ后
ル多數ノソ聯國人ノ勞働者及職員ガ逮捕サレタ
八月以來滿洲國政府ニ對シ口頭及文書ヲ以テ此
等不法逮捕、暴力及被逮捕ソ聯國人ニ對スル拷
問ニ對シ再三抗議ヲ申入レテ后ル。
此等ノ口頭及文書ノ申出ニ對シ滿洲國官憲ハ或
ヘ沈黙スルカ或ヘ若シソレガ不可能トナツタ時
ニハ、拘禁者ヘ重要ナ犯罪ニ因リテ起訴セラレ
テ居ルトカ、詳細ノコトヘ今續行中ノ審理終
了後通知スルコトガ出來ルトカ被拘禁者ハ良ク
待遇セラレテ居ルトカ何等暴力及拷問ハ行ヘレ
テ居ナイトカ等概括的十辯解ヲナシテ言ヒ院レ
ヲシテ居タノリアツタ。

世界中ノ新聞紙ガコノ滿洲國官憲ノソ聯國人ニ
對スル亂暴行爲ヲ廣ク書キ立テタノテ遂ニ滿洲
國政府ヘ我ガ在哈爾濱總領事館ノ口頭及文書ニ

2 ヨル申出ニ對シ公文ヲ以テ回答セシメタノテア
ル。在哈爾濱滿洲國外交部特派交涉員鶴履本ハ
十一月六日附公文ニ於テ、外交文書ニ相應シナ
イ調子テ、滿洲國官憲ノ採ツタ措置ハ合法的子
アルト主張シタ。拘禁サレテ居ル之聯國人ニ負
ハセラレタル罪ガ何テアツタカハ通知セズシテ
施履本ハ次ノ言明ダケシテ居ル。即チ「ソノ犯
罪ハ非常ニ惡意ノ性質ト廣ヒ規模トア持ツテ居
ル。」ソシテ「ソノ中心フ東支鐵道ニ持ツテ居ル
ト達ニ施履本ハソノ聯國人拘禁者ニ對スル暴行及
拷問ノ事實ヲ否定シ、滿洲國官憲ノ拘禁者ニ對
スル取扱ヘ「一沒囚人ニ對シテ許サレテ居ル範
圍ヲ脱シテ居スナカツタト」言フテ居ル。

（以下次頁ニ續ク）

コレニ對シ在哈爾濱總領事臨時代理ハ回答トシテ施
履本氏ニ對シ十一月二十六日左記公文ヲ提出シタ。

「特派交渉員殿

貴官ヨリ本年十一月六日附貴簡ヲ受領シタル旨確認
スルト共ニ次ノコトヲ通知スルノ光榮ヲ有スル。即
チ貴簡ハ滿洲國內ソ聯國人ニ對スル不法拘禁並ニ債
慨ニ堪ヘザル迫害ニ對スル總テノ本官ノ譽信及口頭
ニ依ル申出及抗議ニ對シ何等滿足シ得ル回答ヲ與ヘ
テ居ラヌ。

貴特派交渉員ハ貴官ニ通知セラレタル不法逮捕及暴
行ノ具体的事實ニ對シ明確ナル回答ヲ與フル代リニ
將又此等違法行爲ニ於ケル犯人ニ對シテ探ツタ處罰
方法ニツイテ本官ニ通知スル代リニ、最晩概括的ナ
議論ノミツ含ンデ居ル吾信ダケニ留メタガコノ議論
ハ本官申出ガ觸レタ問題ノ内容ニ對シ滿洲國側ガ具
体的ニ又物ノ真相ニ相當シタ回答ヲナスコトヲ避ケ
ントスル傾向ヲ證明シテ居ル。

本官ハ再三貴官ニ向ヒ拘禁中ノソ聯國人ノ所在ノ場
所ニツイテ又此等ノ拘禁者各自ガ如何ナル警察、裁
判若クハ行政官憲ニ所屬シテ居ルカニツイテ通知セ
ラレンコトヲ願シタ。コレニ對シテ本官ハ貴官ヨリ
何等回答ヲ得テ居ラヌシ又貴官ノ十一月六日附ノ公

文モコノコトニツイテ沈黙シテ居ル。

本官ハ拘禁中ノ「ソサイエト」聯邦人民各自ノ罪ハ
何アルカニツイテ通知アランコトヲ主張シヤシタ。
コノ問題ニ對シ貴官ハ具体的ナ回答ノ代リニ前記公
文ニ於テ、今ココニ詰シテ居ル本官ニ知レナイ、ソ
シテソノタメ被拘禁者等ガ罪セラレテ居ル、犯罪ナ
ルモノハ極メテ惡意ノ性質ト辰ヒ規模トツ特ツテ居
リ且又反復的ナモノアルトテ全然根據ノナイ旨
明クナシテ居ラル。又公文ノ他ノ場所ニ於テ貴官
ヘ「彼等ノ背後ニハ有力ナル機団ガアルトヨウ嫌疑
ガ掛ツテ居ル」又「犯罪ハソノ中心ヲ東文鐵道ニ持
ツテ居ル」ト通知シテ居ル。斯クノ如キ貴官側ヨリ
ノ何等絶對ニ證據ヅケラレナイ、ソシテ根據ノナイ旨
明ヘコレヲ滿洲國側ノ探ツタ不法行爲ニ對スル說
明トシテ受理出來ナイモノアル。通常若シ何人カ
ガ或ハ「非常ナル惡意事件」テ拘禁セラレ且二ヶ月
半、三ヶ月間該者ニアルナラバ刑法ノ第何條ニ依
リテ若クハ容疑者ガ罪ヲ問ハレルカハ少ナクトモ判
ル筈アル。

Doc. 33344-G

ソ連國人百五十名ノ「惡意アル犯罪」ニ關スル課題ニ對スル概括的ナ議論ハ滿足ナモノト認メラレ得ナイ。

次ニ不明ナル「犯罪」ノ中心ガ東支鐵道アルカニ旨ハルル貴官ノ全ク根據ナキ主張ニ關シテハ、本官ハ貴官宛本年八月二十四日附及本年十月四日附本官ノ公文ヲ引用スルコトガ出來マス。此等公文ノ中テ本官ハ既ニ、或ル滿洲國官憲ガ東支鐵道ノソ連人從業員ニ對シテテツチ上ゲントスル告訴ノ性質ハ、馬鹿々々シクテ悉ロシイモノテアルト述ベテアリマス。コレ等ノ告訴ハ何レノ時期ニ於テモ、何人ニヨリテモ證因サレタコトガナク、又東支鐵道ノソ連人從業員ヲ告訴セントシテ尾ル犯罪ハ、事實上復等ソ連人ニヨツテ如何ナル時ニモナサレテナイノテアルカラ證立テラレ得ナイノテアル。故ニ本官ハ貴特派交渉員ガソノ公文ニ於テ、況シヤ而ク根據ナクシテ東支鐵道勤務ノソ連人ニ對スル中傷的ナ詐計ヲ文書スルコトガ出來ルトサレタコトニ對シテ、誠ニ遺憾ニ思ツテ尾ルモノテアル。

本官ハ貴官ニ對スル申出ノ中ニ於テ、滿洲國內テ刑務所ニ在ルソ連國人ニ對スル拷問及其ノ他ノ暴

行ニ對シ、長々貴官ニ抗議シタ。貴官ハ警察及憲兵官憲ニヨル持問及暴行ノ適用ニ關シテ、本官ニ示シタ文書的資料ヘ、貴官ノ知ラザルトコロデアルト言明シテ居ルシ、又貴官ハ公文ニ於テ、貴官ハ此等ノ資料ニ對シソノ「眞實性ニ不審ヲ抱ク」トイフ言明ヲナサレテ居ルカラ、本官ハ此所ニ幾ツカノ事實ヲ示シテ、貴官ノ記憶ヲ喚起セザルヲ得ナイノデアル。即チ九月四日本官ハ哈爾濱市憲兵隊ニ於テ拷問ヲ受ケタル拘禁者「ゴロウイナ」及「グリゴリエフ」ノ診斷書ノ寫ヲ、本官ノ書信ニ附屬シテ貴官ニ送附シテアツタ。ソ連副領事ハ鐵道警察ニ逮捕サレタ人民「グヴォズジエフ」ノ血ダラケノ下着ヲ九月十四日貴官ノ面前デ示シタ。コノ下着ハ警察官ヨリ彼ノ家族ニ渡サレタモノデアル。十月三日副領事ハ貴官ニ「ソ連國人一ヘツツエリン」及「ホロヴィイコ」ニ對スル持問ノ結果ニツイテ、並ニ彼等ガ畸形ニサレタコトニ就イテ通知シタ。十月十三日貴官ニ「オサツチユク」持問ノコトヲ知ラセ、十一月五日ニハコレ等持問ノ結果彼ガ死ンダコトヲ本官ヨリ貴官ニ知ラセマシタ。十月十九日ニハ滿洲里市國境警察隊ノ持問ニ

Doc 3334-G

ヨル「クリバツスキ」ノ死亡ニシイテ貴官ニ通
知シタ。ソレヨリ余程以西八月六日總領等「スラ
ウツキ」氏ヨリ貴官ニ討シボグラニテナヤ
屬テ國境警察隊ヨリ逮捕サレタ「ソ」勇曰人「キ
ースルイ」及「ラウシキン」ノ追命ニ就イテ貴官
ニ申出フシタ。彼等ノ追命ニ關シテハ本官モ亦再
三貴官ト會議ヲ行ヒ本件ニツイテ自分有ユル心配
スペキ情報ヲシメシタ。本日本官ハ貴官ニ討シ總
領事館ノ受ケタ十分信ジ得ル情報ニ依ルト「キ」
スルイ及「ラウシキン」モ同ジク國境警察官
吏ノ拷問ノ犠牲トナツテ倒レタコト並彼等ノ追命
ニ關スル官吏ノ全ク虛偽ナル證明ハ彼等ニ討シテ
行ツタ犯跡ヲ陰蔽セントスルコトヲ卒宣ニ證明セ
サルヲ解ナイトモノアフル。

總領事館代表者ニ討シテ拘禁者トノ面會ヲ許容ス
ルヤウ總領事館ガ執拗ニ申出テ后ルニ討シテ官吏
ガ頑強ニ拒否シテ后ル暴情ソノモノハ正ニ之等拷
問及暴行ガ事實行ハレタモノテアリ又官吏ハ總領
事館ノ目ヨリ此等ノ犯跡ヲ陰蔽セントシテ后ルモ
ノト見ルトイフ本官ノ信念ヲ確認スルノミテアフル。

以下次頁

以上述べタ所ハ哈爾濱、「ボグラニチナヤ」及其
他ノ場所ニ於ケルソ聯國人ニ對スル拷問及暴行ニ
關スル多以資料ノ全部ヲ言オ盡シタノテハナイ。
ソノコトハ在哈爾濱總領事館並「ボグラニチナヤ」
及滿洲里ニ於ケルソ聯領事ヨリ一再ナラズ貴官並
關係アル外交特派員ニ向クテ申出ヲナシテアル。
ソウシテミレバ貴官ハ良ク知ツテ居ラルコレ等
總テノ事實ニツキ具体的ナ回答ヲ與ヘルベオテア
ツクシ、又當局テアル官憲ガ犯人ヲ處罰ノタメ及
將來ニ於テコレ等ノ事實ガ繰返サルコトヲ防止
スルタメ如何ナル措置ヲ採ラレタカラ本官ニ通知
セラルベキテアツタノテアル。左様ニセズシテ貴
官ハ貴官ノ公文ニ於テ絶對ニコレ等ノ總テノ事
實ニハ觸レバシテ概括的言明ニ留メ恰モ貴官憲
ガ訊問中ニ体力ヲ用ヒオカツタカノ如ク言フテ居
ル。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

1923.12.1

1933年1月16日

斯様ナ回答ハコレヲ総理ノ指導的政府機關側ヨリ警察及憲兵隊員ノ、ソ連國人ニ對スル迫害及暴行ヲ、上級官僚ノ威力ヲ以テ陸續セントスル、又コノヨウナ行動ノタメ獎勵及處手放大ノ空氣ヲ醸成セントスル明白ナ企テアルト看做スコトハ全ク當然テアル。コレニヨリテ総理ノ最高政府機關ハ、ソ連政府ニ對シ、前記迫害、暴行及拷問ニツキ全責任ヲ負フモノテアル。

以上ノ次第ナルニヨリ、本官ヘ外務人民委員部ノ委任ニヨリ次ノ通り旨明スル。即チ本官ノ申出及抗議ニ對スル貴官ノ十一月六日附ノ回答ヘ、全然不滿足ナモノテアル。依テ本官ヘ是ニ提出ジアルソ連國人ニ對スル不法拘禁及暴行ニツイテ、本官ノ總テノ抗議ヲ再確認スルト共ニ、不法拘禁サレタル總テノソ連國人ノ即刻ノ釋放、彼等ニ對スル總テノ強制行動ノ完全停止及コレ等行動ニ於ケル犯人ノ處罰ヲ改メテ頑強ニ要求スルモノテアル。

最後ニ本官ハ監禁及憲兵隊官吏ノ行動ニヨリソ聯
國人ニ加ヘラレタル損害全部ニ對スル精神上及物
質上ノ全責任ヲ清潤國ノ關係政府機關ニ負ハスル
モノデアル、ソシテ不法拘禁及拷問ニヨリ損害ヲ
蒙ツ、各ソ聯國人ニ對シ並清潤ノ刑務所ニ於テ拷問
ノ結果死亡シタル、ソ聯國人「キースルイ」「ラウ
ージキン」「クリバツキ！」及「オサトテク」ノ
家族ニ對スル物質的賠償ニ關スル要求ヲ貴官ニ提出
スルノ権利ヲ保留スルモノデアル。

敬具

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保
管中ノ墨類原本ニヨリテ作成シタモノデアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央國立歴史記録部長（「ヴエ、イストシン」）

「ヴエ、イストシン」

（署名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

アラモドロフ

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所「ソヴェート」法官部記録室長「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」少佐ハ證ニ「在哈爾濱「ソヴェート」社會主義共和國聯邦總領事館」ノ一九四三年十一月二十六日附在証「ソ」聯國人ニ對スル不法逮捕及暴刀行爲ニ對スル抗議」ト名ヅケラレタル證類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナル事ヲ證助スル。

證類ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中デアル。

ソ聯國軍部記録室長
(陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」)

「バゼンコ」(署名)

一九四七年十一月十四日

3853

IPS # 3334-H

Exh. ...

August 28, 1934
No 011/29

To Mr. Shi Lui-ben, Special Agent
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
in North Manchuria.

Mr. Special Agent,

In addition to the list of the Soviet citizens arrested
by police authorities, which was attached to my letter of
August 21 of this year, I have the honour of enclosing here-
with the list of the Soviet citizens placed under arrest after
the above-mentioned date.

I assure you Mr. Special Agent, of my profound respect.

Chief of the consulate - general
of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin
/ Raivid /

The copy is taken from the original document which is in
the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947.

/ Istomin /

List of the Soviet citizens placed
under arrest by the police authorities
from 22nd up to 27th of August 1934.

1. Plotnikov B.A. Secretary, maintenance and supply service.
2. Golovina Clerk, maintenance and supply service.
3. Krasnologinov Weigher of the commercial agency
Sochintzi Station.
4. Sikorskaya G. Typewriter of Chief Control office.
5. Shulga Inspector of cars, Pogranichnaja Station.
6. Gvozdev Switchman, Mulin Station.
7. Tomashevsky Laborer of the round-house, Mulin Station.
8. Malisheva Foreman's wife, Madaoshi Station.
9. Likhozeevsky Clerk of the 3rd section, traction service
Pogranichnaya station.
10. Vetlugina P. Messenger of the "Exporthleb"
11. Sukhova E.R. Employee of the U.S.S.R. "Nephelexport"
12. Lifshitz T.M. Laboratory assistant of the central
hospital.
13. Pereligin F.T. Joiner of the central workshops of the
Chinese Eastern Railway.
14. Mertinchik I.A. Administrative manager of the technical
school.
15. Zolotukhin N.E. Book-keeper of the power-station of
mechanical workshops.
16. Lobachev Y.T. Buildings custodian of the 9th workers
settlement, railroad service.
17. Litvin Engineer Kharbin round-house.
18. Strakhov Superintendent of section, maintenance
and supply service, Khandoekhetzi Station
19. Evtropov N.A. Book-keeper of forest concession
Shitouhetzy station.

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Page 3

20. Malishev Foreman of railroad section, Mulin station.
21. Knabik Foreman, railroad service, Mulin station.
22. Kolchev Daimegou station master.

The copy is taken from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical
Archives in Moscow.

September 27, 1947.

/ Istomin /

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N.A. Bezenko, Chief of the document room of
the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy
of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A letter of the Chief of the Consulate-
General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin No. 011-29
dated August 28, 1934 addressed to the Special
Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in
North Manchuria
with a list of 22 Soviet citizens placed under
arrest by the police authorities from the 22nd
up to the 27th of August 1934 attached to
the above letter

was received by me from the Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State
Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N.A. Bezenko,
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

一九三四年八月二十八日

第〇一一〇二九號

在北滿外交部特派交涉員施慶本處
帶職交涉員處

本八月二十一日隨摺信隨員觀察官總拘禁ソ聯人人名
單ニ追加トシテ茲ニ前記ノ日以後拘禁セテシタルソ
單人人名表ヲ實官ニ送候ハカルノ光榮ヲ有ス。
本官ハ茲ニ實帶職交涉員ニ對シテ深謹ナル敬意ヲ表
スカルモノアル。

在「ハルビン」ソニ總領事館事務代理

(「エフ・ライザイド」)

本篇ハ在「モスクワ」市中央區立區史記館保管ノ
繪圖原本ニヨリ作成シタルモノ、テアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央區立區史記館館長

(「エ・イストシン」)

エ・イストシン (署名)

(官印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

3334-H
Loc.

一六	「ロバチヨフ・ヤ・イ」	鐵道部第九班建物監視係
一七	「リトウイン」	「ハルビン」機工廠土
一八	「ストラホフ」	材料部區長「ハンダナベイ」
一九	「エフトロホフ・エス・ア」	「シトウウイ」蘇聯赤列社會計算係
二〇	「マルイシエフ」	鐵道部區共同組合長「ムリ」
二一	「クナビク」	鐵道部共同組合長「ムーリン」
二二	「コルチエフ」	「ダイマコウ」

本篇ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部保管、
香潤原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

(「ヴエ・イストシン」)

「ヴエ・イストシン」(署名)

(宣印)

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. 3334-4

證 明 卷

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ソ聯檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ在「ハルビン」ソ聯邦總領事館事務代理公駐北滿外交部特派交渉員宛一九三四年八月二十八日附第〇一一ノ二九號卷信一九三四年八月二十二日乃至二十七日檢察官懲拘禁ノソ聯人二十二名人名表添附ト還サレタル卷類、別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

本卷類ノ原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中テアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

「バゼンコ」（署名）

一九四七年十一月十日

Cert.

證　明　書

余、蘇東國際軍事法庭斯ノ導檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ「覺書」一九三四年九月二十九日附被拘禁ソ聯邦人民ニ關スル件、一九三四年九月二十九日現在總領事館算定ニ係ル被拘禁ソ聯邦人民百七十名人名表添附ト名ツケラレタル文書ノ別添篇ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。

原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立記録部ニ保管中テアル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長（陸軍少佐バゼンコ）

一九四七年十一月十四日

（篇）

一九三四年九月二十九日

電　　稿

被拘禁ソ聯邦人民ニ關スル件

被拘禁ソ聯邦人民ニ關スル問題ノ現在迄ノ状況ハ
次ノ如キ有様トナツテ后ルノテアル。

一九月二十九日迄ニ算定セラレタル被拘禁ソ聯人
民ノ總數ハ百七十名ニ達シソノ詳細ハ別添人民
表ニ掲ケラレテアル通りテアル。右拘禁ハ常習
的ニ行ハレシノ被拘禁者ノ數ハコノ數年間ニ於
ケル最高記録ノ數字ニ達シテ后ルノテアル。
最近ノ二週間ダケテ三十六名拘禁セラレテ后ル
ニ總領事館トシテハ官憲ニ識シテ最回申出ヲナシ
タルニ不拘現在迄ニ拘禁セラレタル者ノ現行場
所、彼等ノ各人ガ具体的ニ如何ナルコトニツイ
テ質ヲ頂ハサレテ后ルノテアルカ又被禁ノ各人
ガ何所ノ監察、司法乃至行政官憲ノ手ニ在ルノ
カ通知ニ接シテ后ラナイノテアル。

被拘禁者トハ面會ヲ總領事館ノ代表者ニ對シ又
被拘禁者ノ親族ノ者ニ對シテモ許可スル様一再
ナラズ總領事館ヨリ強ク申出テタノテアルガ右

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ハ不結果ニ終ツテ居ル。

四 取調ハ愈々終了スベキ旨宣意側ヨリ屢次言明アルニ不拘右取調ハ長期ニ亘リテ延滞セテレ、何等罪ノナキソ聯邦人民ハ現在迄極メテ苦シキ條件ノ下ニ存在シツツアルノテアル。

五 被拘禁者ニ對スル取扱條件ハ次ノ様ナ有様アル。

イ 被拘禁者タルソ聯邦人民ヲ刑事犯罪人ト一斯ニニ收容シテ居ルコト。

ロ 拘禁用ノ建物カ極度ニ密集シテ且非衛生的狀態ナルコト。

ハ 被拘禁者ニ對スル給食カ極度ニ不足ナルコトニ、
ニ體歩ヲ許ササルコト。

本適當ニ設ケラレタル囚禁供食方法ノ例如シ居ルコト。

ヘ 定期的ニ入浴シ得ル可能性ノナキコト。

ト 血族ノ者トノ面會ヲ許ササルコト。

六 被拘禁者ニ對スル殴打、虐待及拷問ハ今日迄絶ヘズ行マレテ居ル。總領事館ハ右ノコトヲ證明スル上ニ於テ監護ノ余地ナキ資料ヲ多數持チセテ居ル。既中總領事館ハ既ニ宣意ニ對シテ數

個ノ診断書ヲ提出シタ、ソシテ地方官憲代表者ノ面前ニ於テ被拘禁者ノ血ニ染ミタル被服ヲ示シタカ、コノ被服ハ本間屋ニシテ総領事館方持ツテ居ル資料ノ性質ニシイテ或ル程度ダケ物語ルニ過ギナイモノアル。

本間屋カ極メテ凶悪ナル狀態ニアルトコトハ、領事館カ口頭立証信ヲ以テ宣憲ニ呈シテナシタ様ナ申出ノ精神ヲ以テ最モ急迫ニ且決定的ニ解決ヲ兵フルノ必要ガアル次第アル。

附 錄

一九三四年九月二十九日現在在総領事館管定ニ係ル被拘禁ソ聯邦人民人名表

一九三四年九月二十九日現在在「ハルビン」ソ聯邦総領事館管定ニ係ル被拘禁ソ聯邦人民人名表

順番號	姓名	職業及勤務場所	拘禁ノ日時
一	テスベイヨウ、エヌ	東文鐵道圓業部 事務員ソアツイ	一九三四年 三月二十日
二	ステラホフ、エム	マオキンソ監禁係	三月二十三日
三	ステラホフ、エヌ	俱樂部監禁係	三月二十八日
四	ラシザ、ダ、エヌ	「夢三字」監禁 者	四月二十一日

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一三	アリシニシオフ、エヌ、ア	「ホクニチヤ」職 機動車労働者	四月二十一日
一四	アリシニシオフ、エヌ、ア	「ホクニチヤ」職 機動車労働者	四月二十一日
一五	カザク、ヴェ、ア	銀山部第二區 労働者「ホクニチヤ」	六月二十四日
一六	カヨフ、エ、ア	銀山部第二區 労働者「ホクニチヤ」	六月二十四日
一七	フリドロフ、	銀山部第二區 配達夫「ホクニチヤ」	七月三日
一八	グリスチ、エ、エ	「工本」職 共同組合長	七月八日
一九	ベスリヨフ、エル	家婦「工本」職	七月十六日
二〇	ベスリヨフ、エル	家婦「工本」職	七月十六日
二一	イハスカヤ	「工本」職 共同組合長妻	七月十八日
二二	アリス、エ、エ	「工本」職 共同組合長妻	七月十八日
二三	ドボーニン、エ、ア	「工本」職 休業地看人	七月十八日
二四	フイク、エ、ヲ	「ホクニチヤ」職 機動車助手	七月二十二日
二五	シヨロク、エ、ム	「工本」職 上級助役	七月二十五日
二六	アリイシ、エ、ヴ	「ホクニチヤ」職 機動車士	七月二十五日
二七	ソルレフスキ、エ、ヨ	「ホクニチヤ」職 給水機関係	七月二十七日
二八	ミハイロフ、	「工本」職 武庫機長	七月二十八日

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6	二一	クルミン・ペベ	マタオシ・助役	七月二十九日
	二二	ウエハク・ナシジタ	鐵道番人ノ娘 女學生「エモ」	八月二日
	二三	オレイク・ペエフ	「アキヤン」 助役	八月七日
	二四	ダコア・ペ	東文道退職手當 受給者「ハシタオヘイ」	八月十日
	二五	スネシヨ・ダエ・エス	運送從業員 「ハンタオヘイ」	八月十二日
	二六	ニヨラス・ア・ペ	九區長 「ハンタオヘイ」	八月十三日
	二七	スロトコス・エス・ゲ	電信部監視員 「ハンタオヘイ」	八月十三日
	二八	元ロジイ・カリ	鐵部第十一區長 「カラニチヤ」	八月十三日
	二九	ギツイ・エ・ゲ	アキヤン・助長	八月十三日
	三〇	ハリ・サニ・ヤ	マタオシ・助長	八月十三日
	三一	クニス・ア・エス	ハリシ・海務助長	八月十三日
	三二	クニシヨ・ア・エス	電信部第三區長 「ハンタオヘイ」	八月十三日
	三三	エレンス・ゲ・テ	電信土士 「カラニチヤ」	八月十三日
	三四	キヨス・エス・エル	電信士 「アキヤン・モ」	八月十三日
	三五	ハニテシ・エス・テ	「ハンタオヘイ」 電信部上級勞務者	八月十三日
	三六	リグベ・ペア	電信土代理 「カラニシ」 上級	八月十三日

三三	ヌバク、ヴエ	工繫大車司機手 「ハルビン」	八月二十日
三四	ベキヤエフ、エル	運輸部事務員 「ハルビン」	八月二十日
三五	ヌボフ、ゲイ	漁業部市街區巡警 上級監視人「ハルビン」	八月二十日
三六	メリニコフ、ヴエ、ベ	運輸部市街區第九班 人民警察「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
三七	ベヌク、エス、ヴエ	女事務員 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
三八	ブコフ、イエ	商業代理部文書係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
三九	モドクイク、ヴエ、エス	運輸手當官 女事務員「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
四〇	シヨク、ヴエ、ゲ	商業代理部文書係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
四一	ヌンベ、エハ、カ	商部計算係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
四二	ヌクハ、イ、エル	總務部文書係 「ハルビン」	八月二十一日
四三	プロトコフ、バ、ア	商部會記 「ハルビン」	八月二十二日
四四	吉クイハ、エ、エス	商部事務員 「ハルビン」	八月二十二日
四五	クスノロフ、フ	代理部計量係 「ソチツイ」	八月二十二日
四五	シロクカ、ゲ	總務附「多」 「ハルビン」	八月二十三日
四六	シヨク、ゲ、ゲ	車輛檢査係 「ソチツイ」	八月二十三日
四七	ヌルスベ、ベ、ヌ	當「夢ラニチキ」 直「ソチツイ」	八月二十三日

六九	多ネシエス、ケ、ア	海「アリゾ」手	八月二十三日
七〇	ドシエスチ、テ、ア	國庫券行者	八月二十三日
七一	マイシエス、エ、ヴエ	「マオ」共同 組合長ノ事	八月二十三日
七二	ササエスチ、エス、エム	第三画文部省 部第三画文部省	八月二十三日
七三	ベトナ、ベ	在「ハビン」エスル タリエ(動物園)出張	八月二十三日
七四	ナリエス、カ、ア	工農學校庶民 ハルビン	八月二十三日
七五	チキコス、ア、ア	「ハンガリ」 食糧大臣	八月二十四日
七六	スホリ、エ、カ	サヌエスエスル上 ハルビン	八月二十四日
七七	リシ、イ、エム	中央病院ハビンハビン	八月二十四日
七八	ベリキン、エ、イ	中央工農本工 ハルビン	八月二十五日
七九	マルインソ、イ、ア	工農學校會計長 ハルビン	八月二十五日
八〇	ソロビン、エス、エ	工農糧食局 會計係	八月二十五日
八一	バチコ、ヤイ	九區工物監理人 ハルビン	八月二十五日
八二	スラチ、イ、ミ	財部監長 ハンドラオヘツイ	八月二十五日
八三	エトロフ、エス、ア	貿易銀行 計 ソトリヘツイ	八月二十五日
八四	スホコ、エス、エス	車掌「ハンガリ」 ハルビン	八月二十五日

八五	スロウカナ、ペトルフ、 エム、イ	聯醫ノ三子セニガル	八月二十五日
八六	スラモイスク、シエバト ア、ゲ	起居部區幹事會員 配達係安ニガラニチキ	八月二十五日
八七	ジモントベイ	事務ノガラニチキ	八月二十五日
八八	マイシエフ、エ	マダラシ國共會長	八月二十七日
八九	冬ビク、エ、イ	松都共會長	八月二十七日
九〇	コルテフ、ヴエ、ア	アマゾニ長	八月二十七日
九一	クジミエフ、エ、エ	編アキラ松	八月二十七日
九二	センコ、ヴエ、ベ	機械ノガラニチキ	八月二十七日
九三	ダニコ、エ、エ	機械工場	八月二十七日
九四	ジエンブオフ、テ、ヴエ	工助	八月二十八日
九五	ゴルコフ、エ、イ	機械ノガラニチキ	八月二十九日
九六	ペルキナ、エル	監修員日生(女) ヘルビン	九月三日
九七	カウテフ、エ	機械部幹事會	九月四日
九八	コラシコフ、カ	工業學校	九月五日
九九	シナリスキ、アレクサンドル、 イナフ	訓練里長	九月七日
一〇〇	サタク、エ、イ	教員 イミヤンホ	九月十日

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一一一	ミテロ、インノケンチ	共同組合長 「オット」廻遊員	九月十日
一一二	コロロ、カリル	修業勢仙者 「オット」廻遊員	九月十日
一一三	コロロ、イリヤ	監修ノ者 「オット」廻遊員	九月十日
一一四	レウト	監修ノ者 「オット」廻遊員	九月十日
一一五	セリエフ、イリ	ハルビンノ國全民 「オット」廻遊員	九月十日
一一六	ミスベ、エベイ	共同組合長「カシ」	九月十日
一一七	ラルシエフ、ベヤ	食糧統配付係 「カシ」	九月十日
一一八	シテリーフン、エン、エム	修理夫 「カシ」	九月十日
一一九	バラシエフ、エベイ	機械部長臨時代理 「カシ」	九月十一日
一一〇	ロジエベナト	機械部第三區監視員 「カシ」	九月十一日
一一一	ボロスチーフ、イ	機械部第十二區監視員 「カシ」	九月十一日
一一二	クリエキン、エヌ、エム	機械指令係 「カシ」	九月十一日
一一三	カロルエフ、カ、エ	手荷物配付係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
一一四	ティシ、ア、ヌ	手荷物配付係 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
一一五	タメンツラ、ベテ	上級草率 「ハルビン」	九月十一日
一一六	フスリヨラ、ベイ	下級草率 「ハルビン」	九月十一日

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二七 オホスギ、ア、イ
貨物列車乗組係
「ハルビン」 九月十一日

二八 ザムルエフ、エ、エル
機士助手
「ハルビン」 九月十一日

二九 ワシードトリソフ、エ、カ
貨物列車乗組係
「ハルビン」 九月十一日

三〇 ゴロホフ、カ、テ
真掌「ハルビン」 九月十一日

三一 レウト、イ、ユ
貨物列車乗組係
「ハルビン」 九月十一日

三二 ウオイテシヨ、ア、ア
道政故保代理人
「ホクラニチヤ」 在民
九月十一日

三三 コズロフスキ、ヤ、イ
「ホクラニチヤ」 在民
九月十一日

三四 ワーリン
「ホクラニチヤ」 在民
九月十一日

三五 ウオイシコ、ア、ア
商業代理部事務員
「アオムイン」 九月十一日

三六 シエカーロフ、ア、ヴエ
共同組合長
「ムグンジヤン」 九月十一日

三七 テリユベエフ、エ、ア
労働者
「オント」 九月十二日

三八 テカーロフ、ア、ヴエ
共同組合長「エホ」 九月十二日

三九 スタルヒン、エ、ヴエ
「ヤオムイン」 九月十二日

四〇 グローベベ、ベ、ア
「ハイリン」 機械車鐵工 九月十三日

四一 ウカリスキーヨ、ユ
「ハンダオヘツイ」 機關士 九月十三日

四二 ジートオ、イ、エス
「ハイン」 機關所機關士 九月十三日

四三 ジートオ、イ、エス
「イミヤンボ」 九月十三日

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當直室番人

九月十三日

一三三	カウコス、エス、ゾエ	道路工「マオエルヤン」	九月十三日
一三四	カコスキー、ヴェ、ゲ	給水機関係 「マダオシ」	九月十四日
一三五	ジヨウキ、カ、ゲ	機械部第十區 「ムリン」	九月十四日
一三六	カウシオ、ゲ、エス	測量係 「ムダンジヤン」	九月十五日
一三七	カ、センコ、ベ、ベ	計量係 「カウヤン」	九月十五日
一三八	リヤンシエ、ゲ、ア	長 「カウシヤン」	九月十五日
一三九	ギュジン	學校教師 「シキカウギ」	九月十五日
一四〇	ドウキエフ	學校教師 「シキカウギ」	九月十五日
一四一	オシエフ、ゼ、ア	列車油差 「カウフニス」	九月十五日
一四二	ボウキ、ウイク、ス	長サブロニセ 「カウシヤンサブロニセ」	九月十六日
一四三	イニヨエス、ハ、ア	飼列車乘組部代理 「カウフニス」	九月十六日
一四四	コワヒ、ベ、エム	郵局營業部 「カウヒ」	九月十七日
一四五	クロベ、エス、ア	十日臨時代理 「カウヒリン」	九月十八日
一五六	モジエスゼ、ベ、ア	同代理部長上級代 理 「カウフニス」	九月十八日
一五七	只イシ、エ、ベ	貨物取扱共同組合長 「カウフニス」	九月十八日
一五八	バウリ、テ、エ	不動産仲介民 「カウヒン」	九月二十日

14	一四九	ヨロウイク、イヴェ	國管保険部代理人 「イミヤンボ」 九月二十日
	一五〇	クロード、エス	通商代表部仲介人 「イミヤンボ」 九月二十日
	一五一	ツヨエフ、ヨーリン	勞工 九月二十日
	一五二	シムルコ、イ、ヴェ	給水浴機關係 「シリコンヘ」 九月二十一日
	一五三	チャニエフ、サエイ	機工士助手代理 「エニシチヤ」 九月二十一日
	一五四	ジヤリチエフ	同邊歸長 「ソチンゼイ」 九月二十一日
	一五五	クラシカル、アレクセイ	暴水夫 「ハイラル」 九月二十一日
	一五六	クリヴ、ダニク、エフセ	ソシエト暴動見習生 「ハイラル」 九月二十二日
	一五七	オゼンコ、エス、エフ	個人住民 「ハイラル」 九月二十二日
	一五八	コニアロフ、イ	東文藝道退職手當 受領者「オフニチヤ」 九月二十三日
	一五九	ケニエス、エム、ベ	東文藝道退職手當 受領者「オフニチヤ」 九月二十三日
1	一六〇	ゴルシコフ、エヌ、イチ	機工士助手ノ妻 「エフニチヤ」 九月二十三日
	一六一	ゴルシコフナジミ、イ	ゴルシコフエイ娘子 「ハビン」ヨリ「エフニチヤ」 九月二十三日

一六一	クリコフ	共同組合長 「エホ」回避隊	九月二十三日
一六二	アザノフ	道路部第十區第一班 道路工「エホ」回避隊	九月二十四日
一六三	マトイチコフ	機工士助手 「ムーリン」隊	九月二十四日
一六四	カザチヒン	道路部第十二區第四班 道路工「タチイシヨウ」隊	九月二十八日
一六五	バルフィリエフ	集落部第十二區第四班 共同組合長「タチイシヨウ」隊	九月二十八日
一六六	バホメンコ	葛底手集材料部倉庫番人 「アンダ」隊(安達)	九月二十八日
一六七	シエガヨロフ、	電信局上級労働監視人代理 「アンダ」隊(安達)	九月二十八日
一六八	スコロバド	「ムーリン」隊長 「ムーリン」隊	九月二十八日
一六九	イガレフ、エバア	アシスタント監當員 「ムーリン」隊當員	九月九日

本篇へ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保管中
ナル書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

(ウエ、イストシン)

ウエ、イストシン(署名)

一九四七年九月二十七日

(官印)

Copy

The Gist of the Statement of M.M. Litvinov,
People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, made
to Mr. Ota, Japanese Ambassador, on May 2, 1933

On April 24 in his conversation with my deputy Comrade L. M. Karakhan, the Ambassador expressed his desire to improve Soviet-Japanese relations and asked comrade Karakhan by what means this aim could be attained and whether it should be accomplished by concluding some agreement of political nature. I would like to have a more detailed conversation with the ambassador on this subject and to answer his questions with utmost accuracy and frankness. This step is especially urgent in the light of the fact that the present moment seems to call for taking speedy measures to eliminate the impending danger of the deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations.

On April 16 of this year comrade Karakhan made to the ambassador an official statement to be conveyed to Tokyo with regard to the extremely abnormal situation created by the Manchurian authorities on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The actions of these authorities which led to such a situation were described in detail by comrade Karakhan. Unfortunately no reply to that statement was received from the Japanese Government whereas the situation on the Chinese Eastern Railway is apt to be aggravated. In spite of the fact that the Soviet Government and their representatives in the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway have proved beyond any doubt the absolute groundlessness of the claims and demands which had been put to the Soviet side by the Manchurian authorities, the latter keep on insisting on their demands, set even ultimatum dates for their fulfillment and are obviously threatening to take further unilateral measures prejudicial to the interests of the Soviet Union in violation of the Peiping Agreement and Mukden Agreement.

Such threats, to say nothing of their effectuation, may very seriously and for a long time aggravate our relations with the Manchurian authorities and Japan as well.

Having commenced the hostilities in Manchuria the Japanese Government repeatedly assured us that these hostilities did not constitute any danger to the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway and to those of the Soviet Union. Thus the Japanese Government determined to be responsible to us for the consequences and results of their actions in Manchuria inasmuch as they are prejudicial to our interests. Even for this only reason the Japanese Government cannot relieve itself of the responsibility for possible actions contrary to the interests of the U.S.S.R. as a result of the present

situation in Manchuria. However there is no need for me to discuss this matter in a more detailed manner and to be frank I would like to inform the Ambassador that we have received some authentic and quite reliable documents which show the role of Japanese officials and instigations of the Manchurian authorities to commit acts of violence against the U.S.S.R. which may lead to quite serious complications between the U.S.S.R. on the one hand and Manchukuo and Japan on the other. In particular according to these documents Mr. Morishima, the Japanese consul-general in Harbin, recommended such provocative measures as the arrests of top Soviet representatives on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

I therefore request that the Ambassador think over the possible consequences of such measures. The publication of these authentic documents would have shown to the whole world the role of the Japanese representatives in Manchuria and in the actions, taken by her. But we of course do not intend to publish them.

However, I am telling all this to the Ambassador not only for the purpose of complaining of the actions of the Manchurian authorities and representatives of the Japanese Government. I summoned the Ambassador mainly for the purpose of replying to the questions which he had put to comrade Karakhan and emphasizing my concurrence with some observations made by the Ambassador during that conversation. He for instance expressed the opinion that the Chinese Eastern Railway might become a source of misunderstanding between our countries, that the railway brings no profits to us and that the matter with regard to this railway requires the solution on political grounds. I fully understand that the railway due to the events which took place during the last year and a half may become and even became unprofitable, that under the present circumstances this railway is of a less interest to us than in the past, that in the present situation some forces and influences which contributed much to the deterioration of the Soviet-Japanese relations may actually make the Chinese Eastern Railway a source of friction between our country and Japan and that the matter should be radically settled. However, one cannot overlook the fact that the railway which has been built exclusively on the earnings of the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union undeniably constitute the property of the Soviet Union, that even now it is of a great importance for the Soviet Union and therefore the Soviet Government cannot give up their rights to this railway. I hope the Japanese Government will not fail to understand this.

In what way can this problem be solved? How does the Ambassador understand the political solution of this matter as he put it? The Ambassador obviously meant the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway as he referred to the negotiations on this matter which took place between comrade Troyanovsky and Mr. Fujiwara. The Ambassador asked comrade Karakhan whether our attitude towards sale of the railway charged, since that time.

In this connection I think it is necessary to state that our attitude has not changed and that we are ready to enter into negotiations with Japan on the sale of the railway. Unfortunately the negotiations were discontinued and gave no result due to the fact that no reply had been received from Japan to the concrete proposals of Comrade Troyanovsky. I remind in this connection that comrade Troyanovsky told Mr. Fujiwara about a definite sum. If Japan considers it improper she should tell us about it and we perhaps shall take her arguments into consideration. If there are any difficulties in paying the purchasing price we are ready to discuss the possible privileges and time of payments as well as the transfer of a part of the property of the Chinese Eastern Railway as a part of payments.

We were ready to discuss some other methods of solving that question such as, for instance, the lease of the railway.

All these matters can be solved only through the negotiations and we propose that the Japanese Government enter into these negotiations. It goes without saying that immediate and radical measures should be taken to stop all unilateral actions on the Chinese Eastern Railway which are being taken by Manchukuo. We hope that apart from the negotiations the Japanese Government will take all possible measures to restore the normal relations on the Chinese Eastern Railway, to put an end to the practice of unilateral and unlawful actions of the Manchurian authorities, and to the unfounded claims containing ultimata and threats. I believe the possible consequences of this practice are obvious to the authorities in Tokyo.

I request that the above-said be conveyed by the Ambassador to his government and I request him to believe that my statement was dictated by the understanding of the seriousness of the situation created on the Chinese Eastern Railway and by our desire to maintain and consolidate our friendly relations with Japan. In the course of the past year and a half we gave sufficient proof of our sincerity and readiness to take into consideration the interests of Japan and we expect reciprocity on the part of the Japanese Government. At any

rate the reply from Tokyo to my proposals which I hope will not be long in coming will enable us to judge of this intentions of the Japanese Government as to our relations.

This copy is made from the original document which is kept in the custody of State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

V. Istomin, Chief of State
Central Historical Archives
in Moscow

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

The gist of the statement of M. M. Litvinov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs made to Mr. Ota, Japanese Ambassador, on May 2, 1933.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Doc. 3334-1

篇

一九三三年五月一日外相人民公報

「エム、エム、リトウイリノフ」ヨリ大田日本大使ニナシタル申由ノ文書

貴大臣へ四月二十四日、余ノ代理タル同志「エム、エム、カラヘン」トノ會議ニ於テソロ監視改訂ノ件
望ヲ述ヘラレ且國志「カラヘン」ニ詢シ如何ナル方
法ヲ以テコレヲ遂成シ得ベキカ、ソシテコレモ方法
ヲ何等カ政治的性質ノ種類ヲ細述スルノ達ニ求ムベ
キテハナイカト固ヘレバ。コノ同志ニ付余ヘ貴大臣
ト東ニ許シテ御詔シ、ソシテ貴大臣ノ達出サリタル
要簡ニ至シテ貴大臣ノ正職任ト平直任トア以テ答ヘ
ントスルモノテアル。コノコトハ現在ソロ監視改訂化
ノ様テ現實的ナル乞以テ云スルタメ急要者七スル
事アリト忠ハルカニ於テ一層必シアガノテアガ。
本年四月十六日國志「カラヘン」ハ貴大臣ニ至シ東
天監視上ニ於テ山川官邸ノ起シタル領テ非正職ナ
ル故ニツキ東京へ傳達ノ爲ハ公式申由ヨナシタ、
テアツタ。

斯カル狀態ニ至テシメタルコレ等官邸ノ行動ハ同志
「カラヘン」ニヨリテ許シテ御詔述セラレタ御リテアル
乍述右申由ニ致スル日本政府ノ回答ハ現在迄受領

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Dec. 334-丁

サルルニ至ラナイ。然ルニ東支鉄道ノ事態ハ更ニ
一層尖鋭化セントシツアル。ソ聯政府及東支鐵
道本社内ニアルソ代表者方滿洲官憲ヨリソ側ニ
提出シタル言ヒ分及要求ノ完全ニ根本ナキコトヲ
徹底的確信ヲ以テ證明シタルニモ不拘、滿洲國官
憲ハソノ要求ヲ引継キ主張シ、コレガ履行ノタメ
最後過暦的期限ヲ附シ北京奉天兩協定ヲ健シ且ソ
側利益ニ損害ヲ加ヘテ將來一方的信區ヲ採ルベシ
ト明白ニ脅迫シテ居ルノテアル。カハシ脅迫ハ又
况シヤ右ノコトヲ施行スルコトハ、ソ側ノ對滿洲
對日關係ヲ極メテ深甚且長期ニ亘リテ暗カラシム
日本政府ハ、滿洲ニ於テノノ軍事行動ヲ行フト共
ニ、右軍事行動ニヨリテ東支鐵道及ソ聯ノ利益ハ
害サルコトナシト吾々ニ對シテ一再ナラズ保證シ
タ。斯クテ日本政府ハ滿洲ニ於ケル自己ノ行動ガ
ソ側ノ利益ニ及ル、限リソノ行動ノ成行及結果ニ
ツキソ側ノ前ニソノ責任ヲ負フタモノテアル。
既ニコノコト一ツニヨリテモ日本政府ハ滿洲ニ於
ケル現状ノ結果アリ得ヘキソ側利益ノ侵害ニ對シ
責任ヲ記レ侍ナイノテアル。然シナガラ自分ニハ
今コノ問題ニ深入リスル必安ハナイ、ソシテ全く
卒直ニ言ツテ自分ハ、ソ聯ニ反對ナルソシテ又ソ

3334-丁
Dec. 1941

健下前日例トハ簡ニ候メテ臺大ナル紛議ヲ起シ
得ル様ナル無理ナル行動ニ向フ日本官吏ノ狡猾及
滿洲國官憲ノ便歎ヲ示ス所ノ原本ト同様テ且絶對
ニ信用シ得ル晉頃方吾々ノ手計ニ達シテ居ルトユ
ウコトヲ貴大使ニ追知セント思フモノテアル。
就中コレ等晉頃ニ據レバ在「ハルビン」日本總領
事森島氏ハ東文総道ニ在ルソ領ノ高級代表者ノ拘
禁トユウガ如キ滿洲的溝口添ルベク物メテ居ル
余ハ斯カル旨恒ノ旨スヘキ成行ニツイテ貴大使ガ
心ニ浮ベシコトヲ望ムモノテアル。

コレ等原本又ト同様ナ晉頃ヲ公表シタナラバ日本健
代表者ノ滿洲國ニ於ケル狡猾並滿洲國ニ依リテ採
ラルベキ指恒ニツイテ全世界ニ示スコトニナルテ
アロウ。然シナガラ吾々ハ勿論コレ等晉頃ヲ公表
スル事ヲ考ヘテハ居ラス。

サリナカラ余ハ滿洲國官憲及日本政府代表者ノ行
動ニ對シテ不平ヲ述ベシガタメダケテコレ等總テ
ノコトヲ貴大使ニ御詫スル次第テハナイ、余ガ貴
大使ヲ御呼ビシタノハ、王トシテ、同志「カラハ
シニ」ニ對シテ大使ノナサレタル眞間ニ對シテ御答
ヘセンガタメテアリ、ソシテ右會議中貴大使ノ言
ハレタル或ル趣旨ニ對シ余ノ同意ヲ示サンガタメ
テアル。大使ハ例ヘバ、東文総道ハ我等兩國間ノ

ナ

紛議ノ源泉トナリキル、又同鐵道ハ我方ニ收入
ヲ獨サナイ、又同鐵道ニレスル問題ハ政治的解決
ヲ必要トスルトニウ意見ヲ表明セラレテ居ル。余
亦同様コノ鐵道ハ最近一年半ノ事ハノタメニ收支
相償ハナクナリ得ルシ又既ニ正派ナツテ居ル。
又コノ鐵道ハ現狀ヲ以テシテハ吾々ニトリテ過去
ニ於ケルヨリモ利益ノ少イモノトナツテ居ル。
又現狀ヲ以テシテハソ日鉄道ノ惡化ノタメ固ヒテ
居ル實力及少力ガ東支鐵道ヲ真ニ我方ト日本側ト
ノ間ノ據據ノ源泉トナシ得ルシ、極テ問題ハ根本
的ナ解決ヲ必要トシテ居ルトハ考ヘテ居ル。然シ
ソ聯ニ居仕シテ居ル國民ノ所有者ノ金錢ノミヲ以
テ建設セラレタルコノ鐵道ハ誠にナクソ聯國家、
所有物アルト言ウコト、又コノ鐵道ハ今モソ聯
邦ニトリテ少ナカラサル價值ヲ有ツテ居ルシ隨テ
ソ聯政府ヘコノ鐵道ニ對テ有スル自己ノ權利ヲ
捨棄出來ナイトニワコトノ事實ヲ確レルコトハ
ナラナイノテアル。余ハ日本政府ガコノコトヲ了
解シナイ誠ニハ行カヌト志ヒタイノテアル。
如何ニコノ問題ヲ解決スベキテアラウカ。大便、
表現セラレタ如キ問題ノ政治的解決ナルモノアフ如
何様ニ實大便ハ考ヘテ居ラル、カ。察スル處實大
便ハ東支鐵道買收ヲ頭ニ持ツテ居ル様テアル。

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Dec.

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Drc.

5

蓋シ大使ハコノ話題ニツイテ同志「トロヤノフスキ」ト源氏トノ間ノ交渉ニ言及セラレタカラ
テアル。貴大使ハ同志「カラハント」ニ對シ其後本
鐵道賣却ニ關スル問題ニ對スル我方ノ態度ニ變化
アリシヤト質問セラレタ。ソコテ余ハ、我方ノ態
度ニ變化バナリ、當時ト同ジク今モ吾々ハ本鐵道
賣却ニツイテ日本トノ交渉ニ入ルノ用意アルモノ
テアルト言明スルコトヲ必要トスルモノテアル。
乍連松石交渉ハ中止セラレントシテ同志「トロヤノ
フスキ」ノ具体的的談話ニ對シ日本側ヨリ何等同
答ヲ受取ラヌ爲結果ヲ見ナカツタノテアル。

同志「トロヤノフスキ」ヘ源氏ニ對シ一一定ノ
數字ヲ示シタトユウコトヲ申上マス。若シ日本側
ガ右數字ヲ具合懸シト考ヘルナラバ日本側ヨリシ
ノコトヲ言ヘルガヨイ。サスレバ吾々於ヘ日本
側ノ金額ヲ考定ニ入レルテアロウ。若シ買收代金
支拂上國庫ガアルトユウナラバ吾々トシテハ支拂
上可能トスル配條及期限ノコト延東支鐵道財產、
或部分ヲ支拂勘定ノ中ニ移スコトヲ討議スルノ用
意アルテアロウ。吾々ハ例ヘバ、鐵道ヲ償渡スト
ユウ如キ問題ノ他ノ方法ヲモ討議スルノ用意ガア
ルテアラウ。

總テコレ等ノ問題ハ談判ノ方法ニ依ツテノミ解決

Doc. 3334-ア

シ得ルモノテアル。ソシテ吾人ハ右交渉ニ入ラン
コトヲ日本政府ニ對シテ提議スル。勿論滿洲國ガ
採ツタ途ノ如キ東支鐵道ニ對スル一方的行動ノ如
キハ即時ニ決定的ニ中止セザルベカラザルモノテ
ギル。吾々トシテハ、交渉ノ如何ニ不拘、東支鐵
道ニ於ケル正常ナル關係ヲ復歸セシムルタメ、滿
洲國官憲ガ一方的ニシテ不法ナル行動ヲスルコト
並ニ最後的通牒及取牒ヲ伴フ根據ナキ要求ヲ提出
スルコトヲ停止セシムルタメ日本政府ガ同政府ノ
採リ得ル有ラユル措置ヲ講セラレンコトヲ期待ス
ルモノテアル。余ハ前記ノ如キ實行方如何ナル學
懇ニ到達セシムルカトユウコトヲ東京ニ於テ了解
セラル、コトト信スルモノテアル。
余ハ貴大使ニ對シ以上余ノ述ヘタル所ヲ貴政府ニ
傳達セラレンコトヲ願ヒ、又余ノ甲出ハ東支鐵道
ニ於テ發生シテ居ル爭懸ノ重大性ノ自覺ト對白親
善關係ノ保持及華國ニ對スル我方ノ熱望ガ然ラシ
ムル次第ナルコトヲ信セラレンコトヲ大使ニ謂フ
モノテアル。最近一ヶ年半ニ亘リ吾々ハ日本側ノ
利益ヲ考慮スルソレノ誠意ト用意トヲ示ス充分ノ
證據ヲ與ヘタノテアル、ソシテ吾々ハ日本政府ヨ
リ相互的態度ヲ期待スルモノテアル。
鬼モ角余ノ提議ハ永ク待タサル、コトハナイト思

3334-1
Dr. 3334-1

フガ、コレニ對スル東京ヨリノ回答ハ我等兩國爲
係ノ處面ニ於ケル日本政府ノ意圖ニツイテ吾々ニ
判斷ヲ許ステアラウ。

本篇ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録館保管
中ノ又舊原本ニ依リテ作成シタルモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市 中央國立歴史記録館長（「ウエ・イストミン」）

「イストミン」（署名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

9

Doc. 3334-5

證 明 書

余、蘇東山際事務所ノ副収容部記録室長直
少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ
「一九三三年五月二日附外國人民女員「エム・エ
ム・リトヴィノフ」ノ日本大臣大田氏ヘナシバ
ル申由ノ摘要ト總セラレタル書類ノ別添寫ハ余
ガ一九四七年十月十五日在「モスクワ」市中央國
立歴史記録部長ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ證
明スル。
書類原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部
ニ保管中テアル。

ソ連収容部記録室長

(直少佐「バゼンコ」)

一九四七年十一月十四日

Cent.

Document No. 3334-K

Exhibit No. _____

September 4, 1934
011/30

To Mr. Shimura, Deputy Special
Agent of the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs in North Manchuria

Mr. Deputy Special Agent,

In addition to my written protests of the 21st and 24th of August of this year I have the honour of forwarding to you the copies of the certificates of medical examination of the Soviet citizens Grigoryev and Golovina who have been imprisoned and after having been released are undergoing cure in the central hospital of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Referring to our interview which took place yesterday, on September 3 of this year I insist that you conduct urgent investigation of the indisputable data to the effect that the police and gendarmerie authorities subjected the imprisoned Soviet citizens to third degree methods (beating and torture) and I insist that those guilty of these acts be severely punished. Awaiting your, Mr. Deputy Special Agent, speedy reply I avail myself of the opportunity of assuring you of my profound respect.

Chief of the consulate-general
of the U.S.S.R. in Kharbin.

(N. Raivid)

Enclosure: 2 certificates

The copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central
Historical Archives in Moscow

September 27,

Medical Certificate

We, the undersigned, doctors of the central hospital, N.T. Toropov and P. K. Fainitsky on August 2^o of this year examined the clerk M. N. Golovina, maintenance and supply service, and diagnosed:

Complaints: insomnia, complete absence of appetite, constant nervous crying, nightmares, pain between the fingers of both hands and under the left ribs, headaches, nausea.

Objective symptoms: paleness, undernourishment, clearly expressed nervousness, lachrimosity, constant restlessness, sharp symptoms of traumatic neurosis, sharp pain when touching the left ribs and the marks on them of hypodermic haemorrhage, sharp pain in main phalanges of both hands with excretions and skin wounds and hypodermic haemorrhage therein.

Heavy injury which demands long cure in hospital and sanatorium for not less than 4 months.

House-surgeons of the Central Hospital

doctors P.K. Fainitsky
 N.T. Toropov
 (Seal)

August 29, 1934
Kharbin.

The copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow

(Istomin)

September 27, 1947

Medical Certificate

We, the undersigned, doctors of the Central Hospital, N.T. Toropov and P. K. Fainitsky, on August 29 of this year examined Konstantin Andrianovich Grigoryev, attendant, Harbin technical school, 43 years of age and diagnosed the following:

Complaints: headaches mostly in the left side, vertigo, reduced perception and reaction, a ringing in the head and in the left ear, pain in the left helix and both shoulder-blades, in the right buttock, in the right thigh and in the right shin, broken sleep and poor appetite.

Objective symptoms: Considerable haemorrhage with two cross lines near the right shoulder-blade, enormous haemorrhage with four cross lines and sharp pain near the left shoulder-blade, pain and haemorrhage in the right buttock, considerable haemorrhage and pain on the external side of the right thigh and right shin; symptoms of traumatic neurosis. Inflammation of the left middle ear as a result of a blow- diagnosis of the laryngologist doctor Lvov.

The injury is serious. About 3 or 4 months of hospital and sanatorium regiment are needed to cure the patient.

House-surgeons of the Central Hospital

doctors: P. K. Fainitsky
N. T. Toropov
(Seal)

August 20, 1934
Kharbin

The copy is made from the original document which is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow

(Istomin)

September 27, 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

November 14, 1947

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the document room of the Soviet division of the I.P.S. hereby certify that a copy of the document to which this certificate is attached entitled:

A covering letter of the Chief of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. in Harbin No. 011/30 dated September 4, 1934, addressed to Mr. Shimamura, Deputy Special Agent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in North Manchuria and two certificates of medical examination of Soviet citizens Grigoryev and Golovina attached to the above letter.

was received by me from the Director of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow on October 15, 1947.

The original document is in the custody of the State Central Historical Archives in Moscow.

Major N. A. Bazenko
Chief of the document room
of the Soviet division
of the I.P.S.

Doc. 334-K

一九三四年九月四日

第〇一一〇三〇號

廣北橋

外衣部機械支那員代下 村 氏

辟支教員 氏

ニ年八月二十一日附及二十四日附本官ヨリノ抗議文ノ追加トシテ本官ハ長テ拘禁中ニ在リ其後刑務所ヨリ出テテ東支勤務中天演院ニ入院中ナルソシテ人ヲグリゴリリュフニ及ゴロソイナノ論上書ヲ起ニ連附スルノ光榮ヲ有スル。

昨九月三日行ハレタル吾々ノ會議ニ付テシ本官ハ被拘禁ソシ人ニ對シテ警察及憲兵自憲ガ本位的區迫上計スペカラサル方法（殴打及拘禁）ヲ斥ヒタル今次ノ明白ナル事實ニ付至急諭ニフ行ヒ且本件ニ付スル責任者ヲ嚴創セシコトヲ三張スルモノテアル。

本官ハ貴行派支教員代理ヨリ急詔回谷アルベキヲ期行シテ茲ニ貴官ニ對シ深詫ナル誠意ヲ表スルモノテアル。

在「ヘルシン」ソ聯総領事館事務代理（「エス・ライウイド」）

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附 聞書、書類八封箇二通、

本官ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部ニ保
管中ナル書類原本ニヨリ作成シタルモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部長

（「ヴュ・イストミン」）

「ヴュ・イストミン」（署名）

（官印）

九月二十七日

二二、三三三一六

四

1934. 8. 27.

一
篇

診 斷 書

吾等下記ノ者中央病院醫師「ドクトル」「エヌ・イ・トロボフ」及「ベカ・ファイニツキー」ハ本年八月二十九日材料部女事務員「エム・エヌ・エローヴィオ」診察ヲ行ヒ、其際左記發見ス。

主観的。不眠、食慾完全免除、當時神經質涕泣、舌口シキ夢見、兩手ノ拘間及左肋ノ下部ノ痛ミ、頭痛、嘔氣。

客観的。蒼白、栄養低下、烈シク現ハレタル神經過敏、挾眠イ。當時不要、創傷ニ基ク神經病ノ翻シキ痛苦アリ、皮下出血ノ形シフ有ス、兩手ヲ主要ナル指ノ場所ニ翻シキ苦痛アリココニハ掠過傷及皮膚ノ傷及皮下出血ガアル。損傷、創傷ニシテ長期四ヶ月以上ノ間病院及養所ニヨル治療ヲ必要トスル。

中央病院主治醫

「ドクトル」「ベカ・ファイニツキー」

「ドクトル」「エヌ・イ・トロボフ」

（印）

一九三四年八月二十九日「ハルビン」市ニ於テ

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中央病院主治醫

「ドクトル」（「ベ・カ・ファイニツキ」）

「ドクトル」（「エヌ・イ・トロボフ」）

（印）

一九三四年八月二十九日、「ヘルピン」市ニ於テ

本寫ハ在「モスクワ」市中央國立歴史記録部保管
中ノ書類原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央國立歴史記録部長（「エ・イストミン」）

「エ・イストミン」（署名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

Doc. 3334-1K.

Dr. 334-1

寫

診 斷 書

吾等下記ノ者中央病院醫師「ドクトル」エヌ・
イ・トロボフ及「ベカ・ファイユッキ」ハ本
年八月二十九日庶民係「コンスタンチン・アドリ
アノウイチ・グリゴリエフ」、凶五十才、ノ診
察ヲ行ヘリ其際左記發見ス。

主観的。頭痛、右方ニ強シ、眩暈、低下セル感受
性及反應、頭中及左耳内ノ騒音、左耳殼ノ部分ニ
於ケル苦痛。両肩胛骨ノ部分及右方脅部ノ片方ノ
部分、右大腿及右脛骨ニ於テ夫々苦痛アリ、睡眠
及食慾共不良。

客観的。右肩胛骨ノ部分ニ於テ二本ノ横筋ヲ有ス
ル著シキ出血アリ、左肩胛骨ノ所ニ裂シイ痛苦
ヲ伴ヒ且凶本ノ横筋アル大キナ出血アリ、右方脅
部ノ片方ノ所ニ苦痛及出血アリ、右大腿及右脛骨
ノ外側表面ニ著シキ出血アリテ相苦ヲ伴フ。創傷
ニ基ク神經痛ノ現象カアル。殴打ヤラレタルタメ
右方中耳ニ炎症アリ「ドクトル」アリウオフノ
診斷。

損傷ハ重傷ニシテ治療ノタメ三ヶ月間病院及
療養所ニ入ルヲ要ス。

中央病院主治醫

「ドクトル」（「ベ・カ・ファイニツキ」）

「ドクトル」（「エ・イ・ドロボフ」）

（印）

一九三四年八月二十九日　「ヘルビン」市ニ於テ。

本寫は在「モスクワ」市中央口立鑑定部保管
中ノ鑑定原本ニヨリテ作成シタルモノテアル。

在「モスクワ」市

中央口立鑑定部長（「ヴュ・イストシン」）

「ヴュ・イストシン」（筆名）

（官印）

一九四七年九月二十七日

354-16
DRC

證 明 書

余、極東國際軍事裁判所ソ連檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ・ア・バゼンコ」ハ茲ニ
「在「ヘルビン」ソ聯総領事館事務代理發所北滿
外交部特派交渉員代理下村氏宛一九三四年九月四
日附第〇一一〇三〇號添狀、ソ聯人「グリゴリエ
フ」及「ゴロトウイオーノ」診斷七二通添附
ト送スル書類ノ別添寫ハ余ガ一九四七年十月十五
日在「モスクワ」市中央立歴史記録部長ヨリ受
領シタルモノナルコトヲ證明スル。
書類原本ハ在「モスクワ」市中央立歴史記録部
ニ保管中アル。

ソ聯檢察部記録室長（陸軍少佐「バゼンコ」）

「バゼンコ」（署名）

一九四七年十一月十四日

Cert